Columbian Centinel.

Nº 3,053.] BOSTON, (MASSA.) SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1813. [PRICE FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE—12½ cts. single.]

[APPOINTED TO PUBLISH THE LAWS, &c. OF MASSACHUSETTS.]

NOTICES.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, at Boston, on the last Wednesday of May, A. D. 1813.

THE Petition of the Subscribers, respectfully represents, that they contracted with John Reed and William Smith, Esquires, agents for the sale of Eastern Lands, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1810, for the purchase of a tract of Land, surveyed by the Hon. Lothrop Lewis, Esq. for said Commonwealth, agreeably to a plan of said land made and returned, by said Lewis, into the Land-office, in the year 1809.; which tract of land, as described in said contract, conformably to said plan, is bounded easterly and southerly by the town of Baldwin, and easterly by the town of Brownfield, by Saco river, and by Prescott's grant, so called; That your petitioners agreed at the time of entering into said contract, to give six hundred dollars for said land; paid a part of said sum in advance, and gave a note to said agents, for the use of said Commonwealth, for the residue, for which they were to receive a good and sufficient deed of said land on the payment of said note. Your petitioners would further represent, that they made another contract with said agents, on the first day of January, 1812, for the purchase of another tract of *nine thousand seven hundred and forty seven acres* of land, surveyed by Daniel Granger, Esq. pursuant to a resolve of the Legislature, passed on the 21st day of February, 1811, authorizing said agents to cause the town of Baldwin, to be surveyed; to ascertain the extent and boundaries thereof; and to sell such surplus, as might be found to remain over and above the township granted to the original proprietors of said Baldwin, to "*such person or persons and for such considerations as the said agents might deem just and reasonable*."—Your petitioners would further represent, that, at the time of making said last mentioned contract, they paid three hundred dollars, in part, for the last mentioned tract of Land, and gave three notes of hand, on interest, amounting to twenty seven hundred dollars, to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth for the payment of the balance, and took an obligation of said agents, for a deed of said last described tract, to be executed and delivered by said agents, to your petitioners, on the payment of said notes—that, since the date of the first mentioned contract, your petitioners entered upon and commenced the clearing of the first described tract of land, but was immediately interrupted by the proprietors of Baldwin, who brought an action of ejectment against the persons whom your petitioners had employed, as their servants, to labour on said land,—and at the last October term of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Portland, in the county of Cumberland, the court directed the jury to find a verdict, in said action, in favour of the proprietors, and those acting under them, had no title to said land; and that, by a resolve of the Legislature, which the proprietors procured to be passed, in the year eighteen hundred and ten, for the *pretended* purpose of correcting "errors in describing *some* of the lines on the north westerly side" of said Baldwin, *the Legislature had, in effect, granted to the proprietors of Baldwin, the whole of said lands*, amounting to *more than ten thousand acres over and above the utmost extent* of Baldwin, according to their ancient grant; which would give to the proprietors of said town of Baldwin, a tract of land about equal in extent, to *two common townships of six miles square*; and wholly defeat the contracts of your petitioners with the agents of the Commonwealth.—Your petitioners would further represent, that at the time they entered into said contracts, the said agents and your petitioners were ignorant of the existence of said resolve. Your petitioners would further represent, that the Treasurer has recently called on them for the balance of the principal and interest due on said notes; which, with the money already advanced, by them, amounts to nearly four thousand dollars;—and the proprietors of Baldwin are now about to commence an action of *trespass* against them for cutting timber on said lands, which your petitioners apprehend, if they derive no aid from the timely interference of the Legislature may terminate in the ruin of themselves and families. Wherefore your petitioners pray, that the Treasurer may be directed not to put said notes in suit, until the further order of the Legislature; and that the Attorney or Solicitor General may be directed to institute an inquest of office, or such other process in behalf of the Commonwealth, as may be proper to settle the title to the lands purchased, as aforesaid, by your petitioners, or that your Honourable body would afford your petitioners such other relief, in the premises, as to your wisdom may seem just.

SETH SPRING,
ANDREW M. SPRING,
Boston, June, 1813. JOHN SPRING.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
IN *SENATE*, JUNE 16*th*, 1813.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED—That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition with this order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerk of the town of Baldwin, sixty days, and cause the same to be published in the *Columbian Centinel*, printed in Boston, also in the *Eastern Argus*, three weeks successively, the last publication to be sixty days, at least, before the second Wednesday of the next session of the present General Court, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. *Sent down for concurrence.*

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, June 16th, 1813.
Read and concurred.
TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*
A true Copy—Attest,
S. F. M'CLEARY, *Clerk of the Senate.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. To Silas Marshall, of Packersfield, in the county of Cheshire and state of New-Hampshire, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Marshall, late of Charlestown, in the said county of Middlesex, Morocco Leather Dresser, deceased, intestate, and to the heirs at law, and creditors of said deceased, and to all others concerned in said estate.

GREETING.

WHEREAS the said Administrator has presented for allowance, to the Hon. James Prescott, Esq. Judge of Probate of wills and for granting letters of administration, in and for the said county of Middlesex, the first account of his administration upon said estate.—You are therefore, hereby cited to appear before the said Judge, at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Charlestown, in and for said county of Middlesex, on the third Tuesday of August next, to shew cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And you, the above named Silas Marshall, accordingly, are hereby *Ordered* to serve this citation, by giving personal notice thereof to all persons concerned in said estate, living within twenty miles from the said court ten days, at least, previous thereto; and notifying all others interested therein, by causing a true copy hereof to be inserted three weeks successively, in the public newspaper called the *Columbian Centinel*, published in Boston, by Benjamin Russell, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the said third Tuesday of August, and to make due return hereof with your doings therein, unto the said court.

Witness the said James Prescott, Esq. Judge of Probate, aforesaid, under his seal official, at Groton, the twenty sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

JAMES PRESCOTT, *Judge Probate.*
True Copy—Attest, SILAS MARSHALL, *Admr.*

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives,

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1813.

THREE bills came from the Senate, one of which was to authorize the building of BARGES, for the further defense of our harbors, &c. which was read twice, and referred to the Naval Committee.

DIRECT TAXES.

The bill to assess and collect a Direct Tax, &c. was read a third time, and on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" It was decided as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs.

Alexander,	Franklin,	Moore,
Alston,	Gholson,	Murfree,
Archer,	Glasgow,	Nelson,
Bard,	Goodwyn,	Newton,
Barnett,	Griffin,	Ormsby,
Bibb,	Grundy,	PARKER,
Bowen,	Hall,	Pickens,
Brown,	Harris,	Piper,
Burwell,	Hasbrouck,	Rea, *of Penn.*
Caldwell,	Hawes,	Rhea, *of Tenn.*
Calhoun,	Hopkins, *of Ky.*	Rich,
Chappell,	HUBBARD,	RICHARDSON,
Cheves,	Humphreys,	Ringgold,
Clark,	Hungerford,	Roane,
Clopton,	Hyneman,	Roberts,
Comstock,	Ingersoll,	Robertson,
Conard,	Ingham,	Sage,
Crawford,	Jackson, *of Va.*	Sevier,
Creighton,	Kent, *of Md.*	Seybert,
Davis, *of Penn.*	Kerr,	Sharp,
Denoyelles,	Kershaw,	Smith, *of Penn.*
Desha,	Kilbourn,	Smith, *of Va.*
Duvall,	King, *of N. C.*	Tannehill,
Earle,	Lefferts,	Taylor,
Evans,	Lowndes,	Telfair,
Farrow,	Lyle,	Troup,
Findley,	Macon,	Whitehill,
Fisk, *of Vt.*	M'Coy,	Wilson, *of Penn.*
Fisk, *of N. Y.*	M'Kee,	WOOD,
Forney,	M'Lean,	Wright,
Forsythe,	Montgomery,	Yancey—93.

NAYS—Messrs.

Baylies, *of Mass.*	Hanson,	Sheffey,
Benson,	Howell,	Sherwood,
Bigelow,	Jackson, *of R. I.*	Shepherd,
Boyd,	Kennedy,	Skinner,
Bradbury,	Kent, *of N. Y.*	Smith, *of N. H.*
Breckenridge,	King, *of Mass.*	Smith, *of N. Y.*
Brigham,	Lewis,	Stanford,
Butler,	Lovett,	Stockton,
Caperton,	Miller,	Strong,
Champion,	Moffit,	Stuart,
Cilley,	Moseley,	Sturges,
Cooper,	Markell,	Taggart,
Culpepper,	Oakley,	Tallmadge,
Davenport,	Pearson,	Thompson,
Davis, *of Mass.*	Pickering,	Vose,
Dewey,	Pitkin,	Ward, *of Mass.*
Ely,	Post,	Webster,
Geddes,	Potter,	Wheaton,
Goldsborough,	J. Reed,	Wilcox,
Grosvenor,	Ridgely,	Wilson, *of Mass.*
Hale,	Schureman,	Winter—63.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill to lay a duty on Licences to *Distil Spirituous Liquors*, was gone through with, and amended; the bill for "*laying a Direct Tax*" was also taken up, but before any definitive question was taken the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1813.

The Committee of elections reported in favor of the postponement of the subject of the election of *John M. Bowers* to the next session. Concurred in.

BARGES (ROW GALLIES.)

A bill to authorize the President to cause to be built, without delay, as many BARGES as he may deem necessary, to be armed, equipped and manned as he may direct, of a size not less than forty-five feet long, and capable of carrying heavy guns, passed without a division.

DEFENCE OF SEA COAST.

A bill for the defence of the Maritime Frontier, was taken up in Committee of the whole; and the section which authorizes the enlistment of five regiments of what are usually called the twelve months' men, for and during the war, to be employed in garrisons on the sea board, was explained by the Chairman of the Military Committee. In his observations, Mr. TROUP said, that if the fortifications on our sea board were extended in a line of battery, it would give a heavy piece of artillery at every distance of 1400 yards. He added, that it was in vain to rely on militia or volunteers to man these works; and he therefore proposed to raise these five regiments exclusively for that purpose, which with five regiments of twelve months' men, and five regiments of other troops, would make an adequate defense. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House went into Committee on the report of the Committee of Elections unfavorable to the petition of JOHN TALIAFERRO, but no question was taken—when the House adjourned.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

FOR THE *CENTINEL*, &c.

OCCASIONAL REMARKS
ON THE PRESENT UNJUST WAR.

No. III.

WE have shewn, as we believe, that the people, who are generally and indeed almost universally opposed to the War, have not acted with that consistency which an enlightened and intelligent opposition to, and abhorrence of the War, ought to have produced. They have thought it pretty, and becoming, to take a deep interest in the success of the very measures which they disapproved.

This has arisen from a mistaken idea of the duty of patriotism. Patriotism, does indeed in its *narrow* and *vulgar* acceptation, require, that we should rejoice whenever our armies triumph, whether those triumphs are productive of lasting good, or serious evil to our Country.

To this blind and false *patriotism*, (if it deserves the name) did the Romans and every other military people owe the loss of their liberties. There is something dazzling in the splendor of military successes, and disheartening in the disgrace of military defeats against which short-sighted men are not proof.

To this cause, and this *alone*, are we to attribute the present degraded and servile state of the French people. Regardless of the tendency of their triumphs to elevate the *Military* over the *Civil* power—to build up the fame, and secure the power of unprincipled Military Leaders, they thoughtlessly rejoiced at every success of their arms, which were much more effectual in securing and perpetuating their *own* slavery at HOME than their oppression and tyranny over their peaceful and unoffending neighbors.

But WE have not being guilty of this *fault alone*. The same misdirected, ill understood Patriotism has led us to measures which really disgraced our country; and if the future historian should deem it of sufficient importance to incorporate the hasty and inconsiderate expressions of our mistaken Patriotism, we should be, that is, the present generation of Americans, would be the objects of the ridicule or pity of our posterity. It is to relieve *ourselves* from *our* share of this disgrace: It is to prove that there were among the Americans of the present age; many who did not mistake bombast for spirit, who knew how to appreciate, as posterity will do, and as all cotemporary intelligent men in other countries really do, our real merits as a belligerent nation, that we are induced to write the present essay.

There are several points in which our conduct as a belligerent, and even the *opposers* of the War, have been partially liable to blame.

I need not cite the shameful servileness, with which the worst examples of French bulletins and official papers have been copied, and followed. This disgrace falls *only* upon the miserable officers who have thus degraded the nation.

Our arms have not been more disgraced by a total want of system, skill, and spirit in the management of the War, than our character degraded by a boastful, vapid, vaporing manner of speaking of military events. An army, always beaten, often captured by a force utterly inferior, has held a language which would tarnish the most glorious successes.

The surrender of HULL was not in our opinion so shameful as the VICTORY at *York* and *Fort George*.

The former was owing undoubtedly to an imprudent advance into a hostile country calculating upon what we had so much proscribed and denounced ourselves, our *intrigues*, and the *disloyalty* of the Canadians.

The latter took place after we had all the benefit of experience, and our force was so much more competent that we ought either to have held and fortified the posts we had taken, or not to have boasted of them in the extravagant terms which we used.

A second fault, which is more criminal and quite as foolish, is the attempt made by men of all ranks in the pay or employment of government to throw an imputation of unusual and unexampled cruelty on the officers and nation of the enemy. This may suit the wicked and corrupt views of those men who wish to alienate the minds of the people from a nation with which we are more naturally connected by the ties of common origin, religion, freedom, community of laws, similitude of manners, and conformity of interests than with any other nation on the globe.

We pronounce this attempt foolish, and wicked—and indeed more false than either.

It is foolish, because that nation has a character established of several centuries duration. It is not in the compass of the paltry and mean, and base and false reports of unofficial letters, or in the still more wicked, undefined insinuations of messages and public reports, to undermine or destroy that brightest trait in the character of Britons, (we say it though they are our enemies) of habitual generosity and humanity. If the American officers have imbibed this spirit—they imbibed it from the illustrious example of the warriors of *Great-Britain*.

The moral and religious character—the temper and tone of that whole nation, has rendered it impossible that their military or naval men should be other than magnanimous and humane.

Look at their revolutions and compare them with those of *France*. In all ages the British people have been as they now are more clement in victory than any nation on earth. Look at *Canada*—peruse the *Quebec* act—see a spectacle of a people for seventy years preserving their religion, laws, language, estates, rights and interests under the victor.

Look at *Guadaloupe*, *Martinique*, *Surrinam*, and *Demerara*,—it has been remarked, and is well known to be true, that *Britain* when she returns a conquered country at a peace, returns it improved in acts, in laws, in wealth and prosperity.

But as it respects this War, the charge is not only foolish, *but base*. While we have triumphed in honorable naval victories we have gained in a manner which would lead any one to believe that we were astonished at our own successes, that we considered it as miraculous that we could beat a British ship, thus in effect shewing what a degraded opinion we before had of ourselves, while we carried our boasting to such a pitch, that *sober men*, not actually confined in *Bedlam*, declared that *the President* would take a British 74 in half an hour, and maintain an equal contest with an 80-gun ship. On the other hand, our enemy, regardful of our feelings, has never tantalized us, or reproached us, or vapoured, or bullied us upon the series of disgraceful encounters on land not only unparalleled in history, but transcending any and every thing of which imagination could conceive.

The conduct of Sir THOMAS HARDY—the fifty cases which have been reported in our papers of public acknowledgements to British officers for kindness and civility, ought to have silenced us on this point. But we find some base men always disposed to make the most of every case of individual outrage or injustice.

Gen. WINCHESTER was reported to have been hewed to pieces and *scalped*.—Lt.-Col. SCOTT and the officers taken at *Queenstown* were said to have been shamefully used.—Some of the officers under WINCHESTER were reported to have been murdered in cold blood.—Yet no complaint is preferred to the British government nor any retaliation threatened:—No! not even by an administration that does not love *Great-Britain* too well, and that knows how acceptable an offering it would be to *France* whom it loves *full well enough*.

Some people have attempted to destroy the reputation of Commodore BROKE and the officers of the *Shannon*, accusing them of cruelty and plunder.—That man and that ship, who was six weeks on this station, and from his conduct you would have thought him a friend rather than a foe, so little did he annoy our trade.—And what is this charge made against our foe? Why that when *we* gallantly and nobly refused to strike our colors, made no signs of submission, but continued to kill every one we could, after the ship was in their power, they had not coolness and magnanimity sufficient to suspend hostilities!!! I have been more particular on this point because we are the only nation on earth that does not give the British credit for great humanity in War. Even the French do it—and for heaven's sake let us be as *just* as the French.

AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.

Legislature of RHODE-ISLAND.

NEWPORT, JULY 3, 1813.

THE General Assembly of this State met in this town on Monday, and on Tuesday his Excellency the Governor communicated the following *MESSAGE*:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Memorial of the General Assembly, voted at May Session, agreeable to your request, I forwarded to the President of the United States on the 11th ult. with my letter of that date, a copy of which is herewith presented. To the latter I have received an answer from the Secretary of the War Department, which, with the remaining part of my correspondence with that Department, I now lay before you.

At a period so momentous, and under circumstances so commanding, we should have been happy in discovering even a *disposition* in the General Government to have made such preparations for the protection of the State, as duty impels, without solicitation; but from the tenour of the replies to those recently made, and other proofs heretofore had, it appears, that however pressing the occasion, or indispensable the duty of the United States to protect and defend the *individual States*, during the existing war, or however urgent and respectful our applications have been, for the security of this State, (and this we are entitled to, from the large amount we have paid into the United States' Treasury, as well as from the general compact) yet there does not appear a solitary hope of our being placed in any adequate state of defence, by the United States. But it is apparent, that instead of our being furnished with regular troops to garrison even Forts *Wolcott* and *Adams*, as recently requested, which under existing circumstances are worse than useless, as they may serve to invite an attack, the State must furnish its own defence, if invaded, or surrender its militia to do common garrison duty, under United States officers (*a system perhaps unknown, until imposed upon ill-fated France*) or we must remain at the mercy of a powerful enemy, whose forbearance it may be dangerous to presume upon, while irritations are increasing, and our State so accessible by their ships. Under these circumstances, it becomes necessary the General Assembly should now prescribe the course most proper to pursue.

With respect to a termination of this most unhappy war, from which neither honor or profit can rationally be expected, it would afford some consolation, if there existed a gleam of hope that it would speedily be realized; but if as often as the alleged causes of the war are removed, *new Claims* are produced, we have not the most distant prospect of that auspicious day; but under the present state of things, distress must unavoidably increase, and the citizens of the Atlantic States be driven from their peaceable habitations or lucrative employments, to seek a shelter amongst strangers, or trespass upon the hospitality of their friends, whose sympathy and benevolence might exceed their means.

Although these pressures, under which we are thus placed, obviously are distressing, yet we have some means of defence in our power, and such as we possess, I am happy to know, that the citizens of the State of *Rhode-Island* retain the patriotism, the energy and spirit, necessary to put these means in requisition, whenever their country is invaded.

Notwithstanding these accumulating difficulties, which are already severely felt by many, and the very limited resources of the State for the necessary preparations to meet an invasion, it is undoubtedly our duty to make every practicable exertion for the security of our fellow-citizens at those points the most exposed; and in order to be ready for such an event, it is submitted to the wisdom of this General Assembly to devise the best means in the power of the State, at this perilous crisis.

While under the correcting hand of the ALMIGHTY, who for our iniquities has suffered the sword to be unsheathed among us, it is our bounden duty to humble ourselves before Him, and to implore His mercy, and with grateful hearts to render Him our unfeigned thanks for the general prevalence of health throughout the State, and for the pleasing prospect He has afforded us of a fruitful year, and above all, "That there is yet mercy with Him, that He may be feared."

Newport, June 29. WILLIAM JONES.

The Committees appointed for every town in the State, to inquire into impressments of American seamen, citizens of this State, made their reports on Friday morning. These reports, with the papers accompanying, were committed to a Committee; with directions to form a list of the whole number of persons who were reported to have been impressed—Great exertions appear to have been made by the Committees to ascertain every instance of impressment and detention. It appears from the result of their inquiries that the number is very small. The further proceedings upon this important subject shall be given as soon as the Committee have reported.

The House of Representatives have voted to assess a tax of $30,000, to be apportioned by the assessment established in the year 1795, by which this town will be relieved near $400. This tax was voted to defray the incidental expences, and such as may be incurred for the defence, of the State.

The *Aurora* gives a return of the American officers prisoners at war, at *Beauport*, near *Quebec*, June 5th, of which the first is "JAMES WINCHESTER, Brigadier-General U. S. Army." This is the same General who was "*killed*, MANGLED and SCALPED," by the English and their allies, in the very particular, and a thousand times repeated accounts of the battle near the *River Rasin*. The public will learn some time or other to estimate the veracity of these pathetic tales of barbarities, &c. which are so common in the War papers. The flames of *Hampton* was first lighted in a democratic paper.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[*Translated from* Lisbon and French *papers, received at this office.*]

PORTUGAL. [illegible] 20, 1813.

HIS Excellency Don M[illegible]. PEREIRA FORJAZ (the President of the Regency) has just received a despatch from his Excellency the Marshal-General, Duke of *Victoria*, [WELLINGTON] dated at his H. Q. at *Freneda*, the 12th inst. and covering the enclosed despatch from Lt.-General MURRAY, containing the operations of the allied corps under his command, from the 11th to the 13th April, including the battle of *Castalla*.

H. Q. Castalla, April 14, 1813.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that on the 13th inst. the allied army under my command, defeated the enemy, commanded by Marshal SUCHET in person.

It had been seen that the French General had for some time been collecting all his disposable forces, with an intention to attack this army.

On the 10th, his arrangements were completed, and in the morning of the 11th he attacked and defeated a Spanish corps, which Gen. ELIO had posted in *Yecla*; and which threatened his right, as much as it supported our left flank.

In the afternoon a considerable force advanced to *Villena*, and I regret to say, captured on the morning of the 12th the Spanish garrison which had been placed there for its defense by the Spanish General.

On the 12th at noon, Marshal SUCHET began his attack upon the advanced guard of this army posted in *Biar*, under Col. ADAM; who had orders to retire to *Castalla*, but to dispute the defile with the enemy. These orders he executed with great gallantry and activity for four hours, though attacked by a force infinitely superior in numbers; and occupied the ground which had been assigned to him.

On the 13th, at noon, the enemy formed his columns of attack, composed of three divisions of infantry, (commanded by Generals HARISPE, HABERT and ROBERT) a body of cavalry amounting to nearly 1500, and a formidable train of artillery.

The position of the allied army was extensive.—The left was posted on a strong chain of heights, which were occupied by Gen. WHITTINGHAM's Spanish division, and the advanced guard of the allied army, under Col. ADAM. These heights terminated at *Castalla*, which place, as well as the ground on the right, were occupied by Gen. MACKENZIE's division, and by the 58th regiment. The remainder of the position was covered by a strong ravine, behind which Lieut. Gen. CLINTON was posted, supported by three battalions of Gen. ROCHE's division, as a column of reserve. In this line, and in the front of the castle of *Castalla* some batteries were thrown up.

The enemy necessarily had to advance upon the left of this position; and his first movement was the passage of a large body of cavalry along the line to threaten our right; which occasioned it to fall back; but this movement produced no effect.

The ground for which the enemy directed, was unfavorable for cavalry, and as this movement had been anticipated, the necessary precautions had been taken. When the cavalry had passed about half way of the line of our infantry, Marshal SUCHET advanced his columns to the foot of the heights, and it must be confessed, his troops attacked the whole line, not less than two miles and an half in length, with a degree of bravery which entitles them to great credit; but however great the gallantry of the attack, the defence of the heights was not the less brilliant—the enemy being repulsed at all points, and mostly by the bayonet, and suffering very considerable loss. Our gallant troops followed the enemy some distance, and fell upon him with precipitation, after a smart action with his battalions of reserve, which were found on the plains. The cavalry which had slowly advanced along our right, retired gradually before the infantry. The superiority which he had of this body enabled him to make this movement, which otherwise he would had occasion to repent.

Having united his routed battalions with those of the reserve Marshal SUCHET took a position in the valley; but it not being honorable to permit him to keep it, I decided to quit the heights, and to form the allied army in his front, covering the right flank with the cavalry, and resting the left on the heights. The army advanced in two lines to the attack a great distance; but unfortunately Marshal SUCHET was determined not to risk a second action with a defile in his rear.

The line of the allies was scarcely formed before he began his retreat; and we could do no more than to compel the defeated French to repass the defile they had gladly crossed in the morning. The battle terminated at dusk of evening with a distant but heavy cannonade. I regret to say that we have no trophies to boast of. The enemy brought no artillery to the attack of the heights, and his retreat was so rapid, that we could not find a place to charge him. Those pieces which he brought into service at the close of the day, were planted in the throat of the defile, and must have cost us the lives of many brave soldiers to have taken.

At dusk the allied army returned to its position in *Castalla*, as the enemy had retired for *Biar*: from whence at midnight he continued his retreat for *Villena*,—which place he left in great haste the next morning, directing his march upon *Fuente del Higuera* and *Onteniente*. I am satisfied, that we have made a considerable diminution in his ranks; which, with the defeat of a French army which has boasted of having never suffered a reverse, cannot fail, I hope, of producing a favorable effect in this part of the Peninsula; more especially, as that army, as I have before said, was commanded by Marshal SUCHET in person.

I have heard from several prisoners that Gen. HARISPE had died of his wounds. From the best information I have been able to collect, the loss of the enemy is more than 3000. He confesses it to have been more than 2,500. More than 800 were buried; and we know he carried with him an immense number of wounded. We had no opportunity to make prisoners, excepting those who were wounded, a list of whom I have not yet received.

I am certain your Excellency will feel great satisfaction in learning that this action has not cost us the lives of many of our comrades. Deeply must the loss be felt, though small, of such gallant soldiers; but we know that losses are inevitable; and it can be asserted with truth, there was no officer among those who have fallen, who did not procure a glorious end of an honourable life, in the discharge of his duty to his King and his country.

The brave and judicious conduct of those engaged deprived more than half the army of a share in the dangers and glory of the day. The determined intrepidity displayed by the divisions of Generals CLINTON and MACKENZIE, under a heavy cannonade; and the dexterity with which they formed the lines of attack, sufficiently prove to me what would have been the result, had Marshal SUCHET met our attack.

[*Gen.* MURRAY *then notices the officers who distinguished themselves; naming Col.* ADAM, (*who was wounded*); *Gen.* WHITTINGHAM, *Colonels* CASANS, ROMERO, CAMPBELL, CASILANAS, *and* OCHOA; *Colonels* S[illegible], *and* CALANELLI. *General* DANKIN; *Gen.* K[illegible], Q. M. G.; *Colonels* [illegible] *and* WILLIAMSON; *Capts.* LACY, THOMPSON, [illegible], *and* [illegible]; &c.

PATTEN, &c which he recommends to the favor of the *Prince Regent and the Spanish Government.*]

The army is now in march. I am directing my course for *Alcoy*, and hope, though not without my doubts, of being able to force the pass of *Albuenda*, and to get possession of the entrenched position of *St. Philipe*, before the enemy shall have reached it. I have the honor to be, &c.

(*Signed*) J. MURRAY.

P. S. The report of the death of Gen. HARISPE, is untrue.

[☞ *Here follows a detailed return of the killed, wounded and missing, on the 12th and 13th. The General Total of which is* ... *lieutenants, one sergeant, one musician, and* ... *privates killed;—one Colonel, one Major, one Captain, 11 Lieutenants, one Ensign, 15 sergeants, one musician, and 446 privates wounded; and 42 privates missing, (supposed to have gone into the country, after being wounded.) It also appears by the returns, that the army includes a number of corps belonging to different nations:—Besides British, Spanish and Portuguese regiments, it appears there are corps of Germans, French, Italians, Neapolitans and Calabrians.*]

Important European News.

☞ *Opening of the Campaign in Germany.*

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

FRANCE. PARIS, MAY 8, 1813.

HER Majesty the Empress and Regent has received the following news from the army:—

The battles of *Weissenfels* and of *Lutzen* are only preludes of events of the highest importance. The Emperor ALEXANDER and the King of *Prussia*, who had arrived at *Dresden* with all their forces, at the latter end of April, learning that the French had planted themselves before *Thuringe*, adopted the plan to give battle on the plains of *Lutzen*, and made a movement to take that position; but were prevented by the rapid movements of the French army; yet they persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army, in order to maintain the position they had taken. The position of the French army on the 2d of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as follows:—The left of the army was on the *Elster*.—It was formed by the Viceroy, having under his command the 5th and 11th corps.—The centre was commanded by the Prince of *Moskwa*, at the village of *Kaia*. The Emperor, with the old and young guard, were at *Lutzen*. The Duke of *Raguse* was in the defile of *Poserna*, and formed the right with his three divisions; and Gen. BERTRAND, commanding the 4th corps, marched to join the defile.

The enemy made a movement and passed the *Elster*, over the bridges of *Zeewkaw*, *Pegau*, and *Zeitz*. His Majesty, hoping in his future movement, and thinking he could only attack only the 3d, ordered Gen. LAURISTON, whose corps formed the extremity of the left, to repair to *Leipsic*, in the end to disconcert the projects of the enemy, and to place the French army in a situation for the event of the 3d, in a position entirely different from what the enemy expected to find it: (and where it was effectively on the 2d), and thus cause confusion and disorder in their columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his Majesty hearing the cannonading near *Leipsic*, repaired thither at full gallop. The enemy defended the little village of *Listenau*, and the bridges in advance of *Leipsic*. His Majesty waited only for the moment when these places should be carried, to put his whole army in movement in this direction, to wheel upon *Leipsic*, pass over the right of the *Elster*, to take the enemy in flank; but at 10 o'clock the enemy's army moved towards *Kaia*, in many columns under the advantage of extreme darkness.

The enemy presented forces which appeared immense.—The Emperor immediately made his arrangements. The Viceroy received orders to repair to the left of the Prince of *Moskwa*; but it took him three hours to execute this movement.—The Prince of *Moskwa took arms, and with his five divisions sustained the battle*, which at the end of half an hour became terrible. His Majesty himself, at the head of the guard, behind the centre of the army, sustained the right of the Prince of *Moskwa*. The Duke of *Raguse*, with his three divisions, occupied the extreme right. Gen. BERTRAND had orders to repair to the rear of the enemy's army, at the moment when the line was the most warmly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown, with the most brilliant success, all these dispositions.

The enemy, who appeared certain of success, marched to turn our right, and to gain the road of *Weissenfelds*; Gen. COMPANS, a General of the first merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of *Raguse*, stopped all short. The regiments of marines sustained many charges with *sang froid*, and covered the field of battle with the light cavalry of the enemy; but the grand efforts of the infantry, cavalry and artillery, were on the centre. Four of the five divisions of the Prince of *Moskwa* were already engaged. The village of *Kaia* was taken and retaken many times. This village remained in the power of the enemy. The Count of *Lobeau* directed Gen. RICARD to retake the village; it was retaken. The line of battle occupied two leagues, covered with fire, with muskets, and clouds of dust. The Prince of *Moskwa*, Gen. SOUHAM, and Gen. GIRARD, were every where facing the battle. Wounded with many balls, Gen GIRARD resolved to remain upon the field of battle.—He declared himself willing to die when commanding his troops, as the time had arrived for the French who had the heart, to conquer or perish.

Now we began to perceive at a distance the dust and first fire of Gen. BERTRAND—instantly the Viceroy entered the line on the left; and the Duke of *Terante* attacked the reserve of the enemy, and charged upon the village where the enemy supported his right. At this time the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre. The village of *Kaia* was carried again. Our centre was broken—some battalions disbanded themselves; but these valorous youth, at the sight of the Emperor, rallied, crying *vive l'Empereur*. His Majesty, judging that the crisis had arrived which decides the gain or loss of battles, did not lose a moment. The Emperor ordered the Duke of *Trevise* to repair with 16 battalions of the *Young Guards* to the village of *Kaia*, to overturn the enemy and retake the village, and destroy every thing they found there. At the same time his Majesty ordered his aid-de-camp, Gen. DROUT, (an officer of the greatest distinction,) to collect a battery of 80 pieces, and to place them in advance of the old guard, which was disposed in echelon, as four redoubts to sustain the centre—all our cavalry was ranged in battle behind. Gens. DULAULOY, DROUT and DEVAUX, started full gallop, with their 80 pieces, in a body.—The fire became desperate. The enemy fled on all sides. The Duke of *Trevise* carried, without firing a gun, the village of *Kaia*, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The cavalry, artillery and infantry of the enemy fled. Gen. BONNET, commander of one of the divisions of the Duke of *Ragusa*, received orders to make a movement on his left upon *Kaia*, to succor the centre. He sustained many charges of the cavalry, in which the enemy experienced many losses.

In the mean time Gen Count BERTRAND advanced upon the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry wheeled into squares.

His march was not impeded—the Emperor ordered a change of the direction, by wheeling on *Kaia*—all the right made a change of front, the right in advance.

The enemy fled—we pursued them a league and an half.—We soon after arrived at the height that the Emperor ALEXANDER, the King of *Prussia*, and the *Brandenburg* family occupied during the battle. An officer, (a prisoner) whom we found there, informed us of this circumstance.

We have made many thousand prisoners; but the number could not be greater, considering the inferiority of our cavalry, and the desire of the Emperor to spare it.

At the commencement of the battle the Emperor said:—"It is the battle of *Egypt*—good infantry, sustained by artillery, shall suffice."

Gen. GRUNER, chief Staff Officer of the Prince of *Moskwa*, was killed. Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be estimated at 25 or 30,000. The Prussian royal guards were destroyed. The Russian imperial guards suffered considerably; and ten regiments of Russian cuirassiers were crushed to pieces.

The Princes of *Hesse-Hambourg* and *Mecklenbourg-Strelitz*, are said to be killed, and the Prince Royal of *Prussia* wounded.

The allied army consisting of from 150,000 to 200,000 men—have been defeated and put to the route by less than half of the French army.

The young soldiers, on seeing the Emperor on the field of battle, compromitted their grief, in crying, "*Vive l'Empereur.*"—"*For twenty years,*" said the Emperor, "*that I have commanded the French armies, I have not seen so much bravery and devotedness.*"

Europe would be tranquil, if the Sovereigns and Ministers who direct their cabinets had been present on this field of battle." [*How came* NAPOLEON *there?*] They would renounce the hope of making the Star of *France* retrograde. They would perceive that those who counselled the dismemberment of *France* are preparing for the ruin of their sovereigns.

PROCLAMATION.

Of his Majesty the Emperor, to the Army.

"SOLDIERS!—I AM entirely satisfied with your conduct. You have fulfilled my wishes! You have supplied every thing in your cordiality and bravery. You have in the glorious day of the 2d May defeated and put to flight the armies of *Russia* and *Prussia*, commanded and led on by their Emperor and King. You have added new lustre to the brilliancy of my eagles. You have evinced what Frenchmen are capable of achieving. The battle of *Lutzen* will hereafter be ranked with *Austerlitz*, of *Jena*, of *Friedland* and of *Moskwa*. In the last campaign the enemy could find no refuge against our arms, but in recurring to the ferocious and barbarous conduct of their ancestors. The legions of *Tartary* have devastated their country, and destroyed their cities by fire, without sparing even their Holy *Moscow*! They have since advanced within our confines, abetted by the traitorous and abandoned subjects of *Germany*, of *Italy*, and even of *France*. They have cried up a system of revolt—they have disseminated the horrors of anarchy, of civil war, of murder. They have shewn themselves apostles of all kinds of criminality.

"It is a moral as well as physical incendiary that would devastate by sword and fire the countries between the *Vistula* and the *Rhine*, in order, according to the system of barbarous and tyrannic Governments, to interpose deserts and desolation between them and our avenging troops. Insensate barbarians! they feel no attachment to their Sovereigns; they esteem not the spirit, the order, and the good sense of Germans—they even seem to forget the power and the bravery of the French.

"In a single day you have frustrated these parricidal projects! you drive back the Tartar hordes into their frightful climate, whose bournes they never should have passed. They shall remain in their icy deserts, the fit abode of slavery, barbarism, and corruption, where man is degraded to the level of the brute! You have well deserved of civilized *Europe*. Soldiers! *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*, render you their cordial thanks.

"Given at our imperial camp at *Lutzen*, 3d May, 1813. (*Signed*) NAPOLEON."

PARIS, MAY 15, 1813.

Her Majesty the Empress, &c. has received news from the army to the 10th at night.

SECOND BATTLE.

ON the 9th, the head bridge director, LASSALLE, began to replace the rafts for a bridge at *Prielnitz*, and formed a *go-and-come*, (un va et vient)—300 voltigeurs passed over to the right bank, protected by *90 pieces of cannon. At 10, the enemy advanced;* the cannonade began, and three battalions were destroyed by our grape. *The Emperor hastened to the spot.* We had established a battery to the amount of 80 pieces; and our Tirailleurs sheltered themselves in a hollow, in the form of a *tete-de-pont*.—After having from 12 to 15 pieces of cannon dismounted, and losing from 15 to 1800 men, the enemy discovered their folly, and marched off. We worked all night at the bridge, but the *Elbe* rose, and the bridge could not be finished that night.

On the 10th May the Emperor sent CHARPENTIER's division into the new town, by the bridge of *Dresden*; and the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing the *Elbe*. The enemy is retreating on the *Oder*. Marshal NEY (Prince of *Moskwa*), is at *Wittenburg*; Gen. LAURISTON, at *Torgau*.—*Four corps d'armee* will pass the bridge of *Dresden* to-morrow. The guards are around *Dresden*. One division is at *Altenburg*.

The King of *Saxony* goes to *Dresden*, his capital, to-morrow, escorted by 500 men. 2000 of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the *Elbe*, with a great quantity of baggage, light troops, and Cossacks, and appear to be marching on *Bohemia*.

PARIS, MAY 17, 1813.

Her Majesty has received news from the army of the 11th May.

THE Viceroy was at *Beschoffswerder*; BERTRAND at *Konigsbruck*; the Duke of *Ragusa* (MARMONT) at *Reichenbach*; Duke of *Reggio* (OUDINOT) at *Dresden*; with the old and new guards.

The Prince of *Moskwa*, on the 11th, was on the right of the *Elbe*, a day's march from *Torgau*. Marshal VICTOR and Gen. SEBASTIANI near *Wittenburg*. Gen LATOUR-MAUBOURG at *Dresden*, the 11th. Gen. REGNIER commands 12,000 Saxons at *Torgau*.

Great exertions have been made to repair the new bridge of *Dresden*; and a stout *tete-de-pont* has been traced out to defend it, and cover the new town.

PARIS, MAY 18, 1813.

Her Majesty has received news from the army to the 12th May.

ON the 12th the Emperor reviewed the Imperial Guards on the road from *Pirna* to *Gross-Garten*, (near *Dresden*;) on which day the King of *Saxony* arrived at *Dresden*. The two sovereigns embraced, and then entered *Dresden* at the head of the Guards, amidst the acclamations of an immense population.

The same day the Emperor reviewed 3000 horse from *Italy*; and was extremely well satisfied with them.

The Emperor has ordered THE VICEROY to repair to *Milan*, on a special mission. His conduct during the whole campaign has acquired for him a new title to the confidence of the Emperor.

PARIS, MAY 14. The Empress Regent has ordered a *Te Deum* to be sung, for the victory at *Lutzen*.

One of the accounts to the Empress states, that our loss at *Colditz*, the 5th May, at from 5 to 600—the enemy 2000.

☞ *German Accounts.*

BERLIN, (*Prussia*) MAY 11. We have a report that a battle has been fought at *Zwenkau*, in which the allies have been successful. A general grand battle may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

SAXONY, MAY 8. The combined Russian and Prussian army are now in a strong position along the *Elbe*, where they await reinforcements.

BERLIN, MAY 8. Orders have been given for a levy en-masse of all the citizens, to oppose the French.

Yesterday arrived here 420 French soldiers, eight officers, three pieces of cannon, and tumbrils, taken by Gen. BULOW, at *Halle*.

LEIPSIC, MAY 4. The great battle of the 2d was fought with the utmost obstinacy. NAPOLEON had the greatest number of men; the allies were superior in cavalry. In artillery both sides were equal.—

The French moved in square masses, garnished at the corners like bastions, with cannon, which by their cross fire might keep off the attacks of cavalry. Night alone put an end to this battle; and the allied army bivouaked on the field. The 3d passed over without fighting.

☞ *English Accounts.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 25, 1813.

Despatch from Lord CATHCART, *to Viscount* CATLEREAGH*—dated*

Dresden, May 6, 1813.

MY LORD—MY last despatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the *Ruler of France*, and of the concentration of his forces near *Erfurth* and towards the *Saale*, as also of that of the allies upon the *Elster*.

I have now the honor of inclosing herewith the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d inst. between the two armies; and after which the allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of General TORMASOFF's corps having crossed the *Elbe* on the 28th ult, the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the *Elster*. His Imperial Majesty and the King of *Prussia*, arrived at *Borna* on the morning of the 1st instant, with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were, on the same day collected in the vicinage of that place.

Marshal Prince KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKY was left ill on the march at *Buntzlau*, where he died; but his death was not published. Count WITTGENSTEIN, at that time at *Zwenkau*, was appointed to command the army.

He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day-break.

During the preceding week, the advance of the enemy's main army towards *Naumburg*, and the approach of BEAUHARNOIS from *Quedlinburg* had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near *Halle* and *Mersburg*, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the first, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between *Lutzen* and *Weissenfels*, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of *Leipsic*, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advance corps of Count WITTGENSTEIN's army having been engaged on the same evening, to the East and North of *Lutzen*, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the *Elster* at *Pegau*, and bear down, and to follow the course of a rivulet, which, rising near the *Elster*, runs in a north-west direction to the *Saale*, by which movement, which the ground favored, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between *Weissenfels* and *Lutzen*, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and *Leipsic*.

As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill-streams, the former not discernable till closely approached.

The enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which *Gorschen* is the principal, with a hollow way in front, and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the Allies.

He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of 12 pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line, and in the villages: the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of Infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of *the enemy, was to attack the village of Gros Gorschen* with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grape-shot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate; and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expence, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken.

The cavalry made several attemps to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most examplary coolness and regularity under very heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening, BONAPARTE having called in the troops from *Leipsic*, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the Allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack, and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of BONAPARTE and all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark, that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The Allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the *Elbe*, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontestible proofs of the success of the Allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day.—The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire, to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

Gen. WITTGENSTEIN, with the army, is between the *Elbe* and the *Elster*, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all arms fully realised the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium. I have the honour to be, &c.

(*Signed*) CATHCART.

The Lord Viscount CASTLEREAGH, *&c. &c.*

[*Here follow the* Russian *and* Prussian *statements of the battle of* Gros-Gorschen, *which has already been given in the Star.*] ☞ We have not seen this statement—CENTINEL.

SWEDEN. CARLSCRONA, MAY, 15, 1813.

Yesterday the Crown Prince (BERNADOTTE) embarked from hence for *Germany*. On his departure he issued a farewell address to the Swedish Army in the interior; in which he tells them he was going to take the command of the army in *Pomerania*. He concludes his address thus:—

SOLDIERS!

"A NEW career of glory, and sources of prosperity, are opening to our country. Treaties founded upon sound policy, and which have the tranquility of the North for their object, guarantee the Union of the people of *Scandinavia*. Let us make ourselves worthy of the splendid destiny that is promised us, and let not the people who stretch out their arms to us have ever cause to repent their confidence.

"Soldiers—Our ancestors distinguished themselves by their bold daring, and their steady courage—Let us unite to these warlike virtues the enthusiasm of military honor, and God will protect our arms.

"CHARLES JEAN.

"*At Carlscrona, May* 8, 1813."

British House of Commons—MAY 10.

AMERICAN COTTON.

MR. Alderman ATKINS presented a petition from the Merchants, Planters, &c. in *London* praying for the exclusion of American Cotton from all the British ports. He observed, that the measure prayed for would tend to encourage the cultivation of Cotton in our Colonies, and those of our allies; and be the mean of preserving our precious metals at home, as bullion, and not merchandize, was now the only medium through which we could pay for American Cotton.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to a question put by a member, observed, that in any propositions he had or should make on the subject in debate, he should not have revenue in view;—his object being to press upon the country which had declared war so prematurely against us. He thought, however, that the rigid blockade of the American ports was more efficacious than a prohibition by law, as it not only shut out American Commerce from this, but from all other countries. He was, he said, desirous of laying restraints on the produce of *America* so long as we were excluded from her ports, and he was anxious to ascertain the opinion of mercantile men upon the subject.

Mr. BARING said, the Merchants wanted an assurance that if they could not obtain American Cotton that it should also be excluded from their rivals in that manufacture. It is true we can work with other Cottons, but if the Continent can purchase American Cottons at six or ten pence, while we pay 24 pence for Cottons of an inferior quality, we cannot enter into any competition with them. He feared, the blockade was not effectual; as it was not geographical, and wanted general combination. It was merely a blockade of the *Chesapeake*, *Delaware*, *Charleston*, *Savannah*, *&c.* and not of all the Cotton ports, which might send out their commodities to all *Europe*. He believed that vessels had arrived at *Plymouth* and *Liverpool* since it was instituted.—It appeared that the government did not think the subject so important as it was felt out of doors, or they wanted concert. Lord LIVERPOOL had refused all licences, which a few days after were granted by the Board of Trade. Such uncertainty, he said, was very injurious to mercantile speculations.

Mr. CANNING was happy to hear that political and not financial objects, was the end of the propositions of the Rt. Hon. Gentlemen. As far as the policy was hostile to our enemy, so far was it wise. He denied the theory, that we ought to procure our raw materials wherever they were to be had at the cheapest rate, without considering what advantage our purchasing from our enemies might confer on them. He objected to the powers given to the Board of Trade to grant licences, as ruinous to colonial speculations. He agreed that the blockade was the most fair, open and manly system; but that it had not been sufficiently notified to foreigners; and that it left several Cotton ports open. It was still more imperfect, as naval or military purposes might at any time call off the blockading force, at the discretion of the commanding officer; and then such a sudden influx of cotton might arrive from the liberated ports, as would be destructive of all colonial speculations. A sudden restoration of peace would also have the same effect. In my opinion, said Mr. C. our measures ought not to be made contingent on peace; and to prolong the restraint on American Commerce would be wise and just, since in this War it was universally acknowledged that *America* was the aggressor. We must then pursue our measures with vigor and certainty, and pluck from an offensive proceeding of our foes the means of augmenting our internal prosperity. He hoped no time would be lost in bringing forward the measures.

Mr. PHILLIPS objected to the measures proposed, as it would raise the price of Cotton 50 or 60 per cent. above the average. American Cottons, he said, was finer and better, than our Colonies raised, and if the importation of it was prohibited for three years after the war ceased, it would find its way to other countries and destroy all our competition in European markets. All that is wanted is to make the blockade effectual, and not suffer a pound of Cotton to escape while denied to our own manufactures.

Mr. MANNING was in favor of the strict blockade, and even high duties, and the encouragement of our own Colonies and Allies, in addition. It was our duty to deal with those who deal with us, and not with *America*, which had refused all mutually beneficial intercourse.

Mr. F. FOSTER said, the hostility of the present American Government had been ever aimed at our trade. It was therefore our duty to retaliate by similar measures. He perfectly coincided with Mr. C. that even as a point of negociation to be given up, it was most adviseable to have measures to meet all theirs.

Sir R. PEELE said that the profits of the Cotton trade were very great, that we ought to purchase American Cotton; and that it was better to pay a little bullion there for that which we could manufacture and export to so much advantage as to enable us to pay all our soldiers abroad, than to send bullion to the Continent for the payment of these forces.

Sir W. CURTIS was perfectly clear, that if encouragement was given to our own colonies, to our allies, and to our *East-India* possessions, we need fear no want of cotton for our manufactures. There was plenty in the country for the consumption of one year, and long before that expired, if we acted wisely, we might have enough for all future purposes. He had seen as fine cottons from the *Isle of Bourbon* as the *Lea* cotton of *America*. We therefore not only have sufficient, but of the best quality, without providing our enemies with the sinews of War. He would never consent to encourage the enemies of *Britain*. The Americans were our determined enemies, and they should always find one in him.

Mr. LASCELLES was afraid that if we did not take the American cottons, other nations would, and injure us in our manufactures. He desired to know if the Right Hon. Gentleman had abandoned his former proposition?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER again explained, and restated his intentions.—He was not decided as to the prohibition of American cottons. The question was of a commercial as well as of a political nature (as for its finance operation, that was entirely laid out of view) and in the former point of consideration, the great object in his mind was, that interference in mercantile concerns often did more harm than good. As a political measure they were all agreed, that if the blockade could be carried effectually into execution, till they could bring the Americans to terms of negotiation, it would be by far the wisest and best policy. He had been told, that a geographical blockade would be more effectual, and he acknowledged it: but we had no right by the law of nations to institute such a blockade against *America*; for *America* had not yet become openly a party to the Continental system, which was our only ground for adopting this course towards *France*.—We had notified the blockade, as to all ports we could completely shut, and the Commanders of the Fleet might occasionally institute local blockades, as circumstances required. Thus every port south of *Rhode-Island* would be put in a state of blockade. With respect to the mistake in granting one or two licences, it was perfectly true that after they had been refused by Lord *Liverpool* they were obtained from the Noble Lord at the head of the Board of Trade, which arose from that Noble Person having been absent from town from a heavy domestic calamity, and being for the moment unaware of the determination of the Noble Earl. This, however, was now completely remedied: As for the arrivals which had been alluded to, he knew nothing of them. If the statement was correct, he accounted for it by the circumstance of these vessels having sailed from *America* before the blockade was instituted. He concluded by expressing the happiness it would give him, could all our differences with *America* be settled.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table. Another petition from the shipping interest, on the same subject was also disposed.

BY THE MAILS.

NEW-YORK. ALBANY, JULY 2, 1813.

War in Canada.

SEVERAL accounts from the westward have reached us, which state that on the 5th inst General BOYD sent a detachment of about 900 men, under Col. BOERSTLER, and Capt. CHAPIN to *Beaver Dam*, about 7 miles in the rear of *Queenstown*; where they were met by a British force, and after an engagement of about one hour and an half, were overthrown, and captured; excepting a few soldiers who escaped, and from whom the tidings have been received by credible gentlemen. This is just as we received it.

The army at *Fort George* is stated to consist of 3500 men, under Gen. BOYD—Gen. DEARBORN being too unwell to take the actual command.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1813.

GREAT NEWS FROM *EUROPE*.

**FRENCH papers to the 20th May, arrived in *Portland*; and *London Gazettes* to the 27th received here, came to hand yesterday, and furnish the *Paris Moniteur* statements, and the Anglo-Russian official accounts of the sanguinary commencement of the Campaign in *Germany* by a GENERAL BATTLE, fought on the 2d *May*, at *Lutzen*, in *Saxony*; in which both armies claimed the advantage. The narratives are so much in detail, that we have no room for a summary. We state merely, that both Emperors were present:—That the combattants were not short of three hundred thousand:—That the French accounts admitted they had 10,000 men killed and wounded; but that, the loss of the allies was from 25,000 to 30,000:—That the French stated too, that they made many thousands prisoners, but during the ten following days they had not stated how many—nor mentioned the name of a single officer, nor of the capture of a single piece of artillery, or standard. On the other hand, the allies asserted, that they remained on the field of battle the night following;—that they were ready to renew it the next day, which the French declined;—that they found the French positions too strong to be carried;—that they could not bring their numerous cavalry into play against these positions; and that, therefore, they retreated to the *Elbe*, which they crossed in good order, near *Dresden*, on the 8th; and that they expected to meet their reinforcements, under TOLSTOI, on the plains between the *Elbe* and *Oder*—where it was expected the fate of the campaign would be decided. NAPOLEON, in his address to his soldiers, intimates his aversion of pursuing the Russians to their "*frightful climate*."

☞ There had been some severe desultory fighting, with varied success, before and after the Great Battle, of the 2d. On the *Lower Elbe*, *Hamburg* had been assailed, and the Danes had interfered to prevent the French from re-entering it. The last accounts stated, that the French had consented that the Danes should occupy that city.

☞ On the 12th May, (last date), the French Emperor's H. Q. were at *Dresden*, (about 50 English miles from the scene of the Great Battle), where NAPOLEON had tarried two or three days. The H. Q. of the allied armies were not stated in the French papers. Their rear-guard left *New-Dresden*, the 10th. The Viceroy of *Italy* had been sent on a special mission to *Italy*. The King of *Saxony* had returned to his capital.

☞ The conduct of *Austria* continued mysterious; but the French accounts do not take the least notice of her.

☞ The Swedish Crown Prince, (BERNADOTTE), at last, had left *Sweden*, to command his army in *Pomerania*.

We find but little mention made of American affairs excepting in the debate which we have copied. Some additional troops had been sent to *Canada*. Not one word has met our research on the subject of the Russian Mediation; excepting in extracts from American papers.

☞ The official account of the capture of the *Peacock* had been published.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Mr. YOUNG, of *Portsmouth*, (*N. H.*) a passenger in the *Fair Trader*, from *England*, for a file of English papers to the 27th May; for which he will be pleased to accept our thanks. Mr HAVEN, of *Portsmouth*, another passenger, has Despatches for the Secretary of State, which have been sent on to *Washington*.

There were reports in circulation of a Negro Insurrection in *South-Carolina*; but we are glad no confirmation of them has been received.

The British Blockading Squadron in *James River*, at the date of the last accounts, were lying off *Pagan Creek*.

MR. RUSSELL—THE following *sombre* picture of the present state of our country, was received from the seat of Government, from high authority:— " *Washington, June* 28, 1813.

" Public business seems to be in a state of languishment. The President and the Chairman of the Ways and Means, sick—Mr. GALLATIN gone—the Heads of Departments that remain, not supposed to be in the most perfect amity—the Senate very much inclined to have its own course—the House reluctant in engaging in the Taxes—the Commander in Chief " *unfit for service*."—At the same time the enemy is in force down the Bay—has possessed himself of *Hampton*, and threatens *Norfolk*—Canada not *quite* conquered, and our expenses going on, at this moment, *as is well ascertained*, at the rate of SIX MILLIONS AND A FRACTION per month."

RIGOROUS BLOCKADE!

The *Bermuda* papers contain the proclamation of Ad. WARREN commanding the enforcement of a rigorous blockade of the ports and harbors of *New-York*, *Charleston*, *Port Royal Savannah*, and of the *River Mississippi*, according to the usages of War in similar cases. It is dated at *Bermuda*, May 26, 1813.

A Hint to Mechanics, &c.—Among the many enterprizing men who are thrown out of employment by the War, it is to be wished that some one would build a FLOATING BATH. The Machine would not be very expensive, and it would most unquestionably be productive of great profit to any person who would construct one and keep it in good order. Experience in many other places has shown both the utility to the public and the profit to the Proprietors of such baths. It is said that there is one or more of a very good construction at *New-York*. MANY.

MARRIED]—In Princeton, Mr. JOHN L. BALLSTON, of Roxbury, to Miss SALLY BROOKS, of the former place.——In Wrentham, BRADFORD SUMNER, Esq. of Leicester, Att'y at Law, to Miss AMELIA BERTODY, of the former place.

DEATHS]—In England, Rt. Hon. Lt.-Gen. FITZPATRICK—Rt. Hon. WILLIAM LORD HOTHAM, Admiral of the Red, and a Baronet—Lt.-Gen. WHETHAM—Sam'l. F. SIMMONS, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the King. —NICHOLAS SCHIAVONETTI, an eminent engraver, ——In N. York, [illegible] relict of the late Rev. *Joseph* [illegible] ELIZABETH, relict of [illegible] Æt. 79.——In W[illegible] Æt. C.——In Do[illegible] Æt. 86.

In this town, Mr. JOHN HARRAN, cabinet-maker, Æt. 43.

On Thursday ev'g, Miss NANCY WROE MELVILL, 2d daughter of *Thomas Melville*, Esq. The relations, friends and acquaintance of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's house, in Green-Street, to-morrow afternoon, immediately after divine service.

On Thursday, much lamented, in the 55th year of his age, Dr. SHIRLEY ERVING. His funeral will proceed from his late dwelling-house in Common-Street, this afternoon, 4 o'clock; his friends and relations are requested to attend without a more particular invitation.

*** The Fellows of the *Massachusetts Medical Society* are requested to attend the funeral of the late Dr ERVING, this afternoon. J. C. WARREN, *Rec. Sec.*

Yesterday morning, Mr JEREMIAH GORE, sen. Æt. 78; funeral this afternoon, 5 o'clock; the relations and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

CENTINEL SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF BOSTON—1813.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, *ar.* ship Fair-American, 60 days from London, and 42 days from Portsmouth. *Passengers*, Messrs. Cabot, and Irvin, of Boston; Tho's Haven, and Edw. S. Young, of Portsmouth; Mr. West and lady, of Nantucket; Miss Burnit; Mr. Moore, of Petersburg; and Mr. Dawnward, of N. York. *Left* at London, cartel ship Admittance, Sprague, to sail about same time, with about 160 prisoners, for Boston—two others were to follow soon. June 7, lat. 45, lon. 22, was boarded from the Fox privateer, of Portsmouth, had taken nothing—she had spoken ship Ganges, Le Baron, from New-York, bound to Lisbon, which had in a severe gale thrown overboard 300 bbls. of flour—left her a little to the E. of the Grand Bank, lat. 44. On Thursday night was brought to and boarded from a brig (supposed the Curlew) which at first called herself the U. S. brig Argus (there were several coasting vessels in co. prizes. The Fair-Trader left at London, ship Arabella, of Plymouth; Norton, Norton; and a number of others, doing nothing.

9th, *ar.* ship Fawn, Bertody, 48 days from Lisbon. *Spoke*, June 16, lat. 37, lon. 56, ship New-Galen, Tracey, of Boston, 16 days from Charleston for Lisbon. *Also*, (via quar.) sch. N. Senora del Soccoro, Havana.

MEMORANDA.

The Am. sch. Miranda, from R. Island for Cuba, with deals and staves, was captured near the latter place by a Liverpool letter-of-marque; retaken 19th May by the privateer Paul-Jones, of N. York; again captured 21st, after a smart chase, by the Unicorn frigate, and ar. at Plymouth 23d.

The brig Brazilian, from R. Island, ar. at Liverpool 21st May.

The Revenge, American sch. with cotton, for France, captured off Cape-Ortegal, is sent into Plymouth, by the Belle. Poule. The Plymouth paper of 20th May, says, " An American seaman taken in the above sch'r, on finding he was going to Mill Prison, discovered himself to be a *woman*, and that she had worn men's clothes these three years. The account she gave of herself was, that going coastways with her master, mistress and family, the vessel was shipwrecked and all but herself perished; that being naked she stripped a drowned sailor, put his clothes on her, and begged her way to the nearest port—and finally entered as a seaman on board the Revenge. She wishes to be sent home to her country, and we hope her request will be granted. She has a comely face, sun burnt as well as her hands, and appeared, while in men's clothes, a decent, well looking young man."

The Am. sch'r Henry-&-Clement, is sent into Plymouth by the Orestes.

Swedish barque Concordia, from N. York, ar. at Portsmouth 20th May.

The Am. ship Magdalen, from Nantz, with brandy, &c. sent into Plymouth by the Superb 74, took fire 19th May, while laying at her moorings in Hamoaze, and was scuttled. The captors had just before refused 4000*l.* for her.

The Express packet from Rio Janeiro, ar. at Falmouth 19th May: she had been captured by a privateer brig calling herself the Anna-Curba, (Anaconda) 75 days from Boston, and had made no other capture—After throwing over her guns and taking out her bullion, to the amount of 20,000*l* and all her stores, gave her up.

The frigate Arethusa, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Portsmouth 24th May, with the following rich cargo in specie, &c.:—632,689 dollars, 6,785 doubloons, 445 pieces silver, 7 pigs and 1 bag of silver, 4 lumps gold, 15 pieces gold, 2 pieces gold (weighing 58 oz. 2 dwts.) one small parcel money, 1 gold chronometer, 28 bags cochineal, and 8 bags indigo.

Am. sch Zebra, from Bordeaux for N. York, has been captured by the Pyramus; and the letter-of-marque Hebe (formerly his B. M. sch. Laura) by the Unicorn.

The privateer Paul-Jones, of N. York, ar. at Portsmouth 24th May, prize to the Leonidas frigate, which captured her after a long chase—On the day she was captured, she took a brig from Cork for Lisbon, which the Leonidas went in chace of.

The (unofficial) news of the capture of the B'h sl. of war Peacock, reach'd England 5th May, via Jamaica.

The London papers express great indignation at the conduct of the General-Armstrong privateer, Capt. Smith, in piratically plundering a Spanish ship, Capt. Lemos, of sugar, rum, &c. under the name of the British sch. Acteleope.

It appears from Lloyd's Lists, that a dreadful storm has been experienced in the Eastern Seas.

The Am. brig Gov.-Clinton has been captured at the entrance of the Bay of Biscay, after a chase of six hours.

The Am. privateer Fox, has been captured and sent into England.

A Portsmouth article of May 32, says the Ardent, of 74 guns, destined for Bermuda, is ordered to be hastened with all possible despatch.

The Archer has been refitted and equipped with extra. heavy guns at Woolwich, and is intended for the American station.

The British (late N. London blockading) squadron, was passed last Sunday: It was laying at Gardner's Island. A brig was seen to go into N. London from sea, and afterwards come out.

The English papers contain a report of the capture of the B'h Surrinam Packet off Demerara, by the U. S. frigate Essex.

The Thistle, from Bourdeaux, ar. at Portland, 6th inst. sprung her mainmast 12th June, and was afterwards chased by a man of war. July 1, lat 43, lon. 65, saw a fleet of about 50 sail of merchantmen, standing south on a wind, convoyed by frigates. Left two vessels for Southern ports.

The Hollon, Boyle, of Philad. from Liverpool 15th May, has ar. at Portland, and brought between 3 and 4000 packages and letters.

British cartel ship Magnet, 9 days from Bermuda, ar. at N. York last Tuesday, with 187 prisoners, and others, in all 210—No American prisoners being left at Bermuda. *Left*, ships Gov.-Strong, Emily, and Rolla, all from Virginia for Lisbon, sent in by the Fantome. Brig Polly, with cattle, from N. London, had entered Murray's anchorage. A Capt. James W. Craft, an American, had charge of a vessel, under English colors (late the Rhoda, of Boston), and his conduct towards Americans is said to have been extremely hostile. On Saturday last, the Magnet spoke a Swedish Sloop 20 days fr. Jamaica for Bath, informed, that Am. produce was plenty at J. A Swedish ship from New-York via N. London, arrived at Bermuda June 15, having touched in to land, Mr. John Davenport and family.

B'h sloop Eagle, (formerly an American fishing smack, kept as a tender to the Poictiers) was captured off Montaug Point 5th inst. by the Yankee, a fishing smack, and carried into N. York harbor.——The Yankee lost not a man; the Eagle lost Mr. H. Morris, master's mate of the Poictiers, W. Rice, midshipman, and two men severely wounded; her crew consisted of 15 persons (including the above) 11 of them marines."

Sloop Ambition, from Charleston, 4 days, ar. at N. York last Tuesday, with 55 passengers, among them P. Robinson, of N. Hampshire, and J. W. Page, and B. Leonard, of Massachusetts.

☞ *Several New Advertisements unavoidably omitted this day.*

Washington Benevolent Society.

A QUARTERLY Meeting of the Society, will be holden at the Exchange Coffee-House, on TUESDAY Evening next, at 8 o'clock. An ADDRESS will be delivered by ISAAC F. COFFIN, Esq.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet on the same evening, at half past seven o'clock.

july 10 GEORGE BOND, *Assist. Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of *Charles River Bridge*, are hereby notified, That their annual meeting will be holden at the hall of the Massachusetts Bank in Boston, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

june 30 JOHN SOLEY, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

Collector's Sale—*Charlemont.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to the following Non-resident Proprietors of unimproved Land in the town of *Charlemont*, in the county of Franklin, that their Land is assessed in the Tax Bills, for the years 1810 and 1811, committed to me the Subscriber to collect, as follows, viz:

Tax for the year 1810.

Proprietors' Names.	State Tax.	County, Town & School Tax	Minister Tax.	Total.
	c.	D. c.	D. c.	D. c.
The Heirs of Thomas Legate, Esq. deceased,	60	2 10	1 25	3 95
Tax for the year 1811.				
The Heirs of Thomas Legate, Esq. deceased,	52	2 40	1 7	3 99

Unless said Taxes are paid before the thirty first day of August next, at one of the clock, in the afternoon, so much of said Land will then be sold at the house of *Joel Hall*, in said *Charlemont*, as will be necessary to pay said Taxes, with the legal cost.

JAMES SHIRTLIFF, *Collector of Charlemont.*

Charlemont, May 17th, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Proprietors of the Lands called the Westford Academy Grant, in the County of Washington, at a legal meeting holden at Tyngsborough on the 29th day of August, 1809, Voted to raise the sum of two hundred dollars, and the further tax of one hundred and sixty dollars, and a further sum of three hundred dollars, to be levied on the several Proprietors' rights in said Grant or Lands, for the purpose of bringing forward and completing the settlement of and managing and in procuring their said lands. And said lands have been duly assessed on said Proprietors' rights in said Grant or Lands. And the right or share of Nathaniel Ingersoll in said Grant or Lands has been assessed with his proportion according to his interest aforesaid, as follows to wit, sixty-three dollars seventy-six cents, fifty-one dollars, and ninety-five dollars and sixty-five cents. And said Ingersoll and all persons holding under him, are hereby respectively notified and requested to pay said sums to *John Hodgdon*, Collector of said Taxes, or to *Joseph Philbrick*, Treasurer of said Proprietors, or to said *Hodgdon*, *Philbrick* and *Moses Hodgdon*, Committee of said Proprietors, on or before the tenth day of February, 1814.

JOHN HODGDON,
JOSEPH PHILBRICK,
MOSES HODGDON, } Committee of said Proprietors.

July 8th, 1813. (4w)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of THOMAS THAXTER, late of Hingham, in the county of Plymouth, Physician, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said Thomas Thaxter, are hereby required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

ROBERT THAXTER, } Executors.
THOMAS THAXTER }

Hingham, July 1st, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix to the Estate of TIMOTHY STEARNS, 3d. late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to MARY STEARNS, *Adm'x.*

Framingham, June 15, 1813.

TO be LET—A genteel Dwelling House, at the corner of Chesnut and Walnut-Streets, Mount-Vernon. Inquire of *Richard Sullivan*, Park-Street. july 10

FOR Sale or To be Let, House No. 10, Middle-Street, lately occupied by Mrs. *Elizabeth Clark*. Inquire of *A Townsend*, office No. 1, Court-Street. july 10

CHRISTIAN MORALS,

By HANNAH MORE.

" IN moral actions, Divine Law helpeth exceedingly the law of reason to guide a man's life; but in supernatural, it alone guideth." First *American*, from the fourth *London* Edition.—Just published and for sale by BRADFORD & READ, No. 58, Cornhill. july 10

Christian Morals,

JUST published, and for sale by CUMMINGS & HILLIARD, at No. 1, Cornhill, and at their Bookstore, in Cambridge—CHRISTIAN MORALS, by *Hannah More*. Price 1 dollar. *Also*,

No. 3, of the *Christian Disciple*—Clark's Travels in *Greece, Egypt* and the *Holy Land*. july 10

Waggons for Transportation.

WE the Subscribers, offer to the public, our best exertions, and ask a portion of their patronage, in the line of our profession, as Agents for the Transportation of any and all species of property, to and from any port of the continent, on moderate terms.

And we here make known that we will supply any number of good covered Waggons, with careful Drivers, at the shortest notice. And give in all cases satisfactory Receipts for any property committed to our care. For further information please to apply to either of us at the office of Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS, Auctioneer, No. 1, Kilby-street, Boston.—Where all single Packages will be received, and forwarded the first opportunity.

LUTHER EATON,
July 7th, 1813. JOTHAM RICHARDS.

N. B. Any property, Consigned and Transported to the above line of waggons, or otherwise directed to the care of the Subscriber, for public or private sale, or orders for purchases will be punctually attended to by the public's humble servant.

July 7th, 1813 RICHARD EDWARDS Auct'r.

Plymouth Beach Lottery—2d class:

PRIZES DRAWN YESTERDAY, ABOVE $10

OF 100—13303 5263 1480. Of 50—4805 3878 693 15205 7246 13375. Of 20—15905 6847 1559.

The gain of the Wheels is now $150—and ☞ Tickets *will soon RISE*. Tickets $1,50—Quarters $1,50, warranted undrawn, for sale at the Lottery and Exchange Office of GILBERT & DEAN, Exchange-Coffee-House—who attend personally to all the branches of their business. ☞ Bills of Exchange collected as usual, in most of the *seaports* of the *United States*—and Exchange on N. York, Philadelphia, Providence, &c. &c. in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by G. & D.

july 10

☞ *No. 9, Market-Square!* ☜

T. KIDDER's

List of Prizes in 2d Class Plymouth Beach Lottery—2d day's Drawing.

Of $100—No's 1480 5263 13303.——Of $50—No's 693 3878 4805 7246 13515 15205.——Of $20—No's 1559 6847 15905.——Of $10—No's 111 10766 10927 12649 12848 15450 17134.——Of $7—No's 140 169 201 521 556 737 800 918 953 997 1006 1021 1047 1508 1688 1720 1785 1918 2014 2110 2116 2126 2360 2441 2603 2620 2629 2642 2701 2744 2955 2957 3258 3428 3570 4098 4528 4393 4659 4701 5076 5228 5374 5679 5805 5820 5968 6067 6574 6769 6848 6961 7007 7045 7135 7174 7182 7227 7266 7352 7394 7560 7624 7717 7779 7808 8067 8439 8587 8736 8950 9150 9506 9729 9731 9975 10267 10268 10340 10351 10671 10904 10990 11050 11074 11267 11398 11406 11435 11502 11510 11547 11708 11826 11881 11979 12365 12630 12805 12854 13229 13318 13325 13426 13442 13673 13708 13858 14035 14292 14328 14534 14506 14540 14612 14686 14689 14754 15026 15032 15531 15495 15592 15596 15774 16069 16137 16301 16401 16460 16505 16524 16549 17058 17355 17310 17465 17473 17488 17535 17567 17699.

☞ Exactly half of the Prizes above, over $10, were sold at KIDDER's. Next drawn blank will be entitled to *FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS!*

☞ Only $5 50 laid out at KIDDER's in the above Lottery, gives the purchaser a fine chance for one of the following Large Prizes, viz.—

15-Thousand Dollars!

4 of 1000 do.	9 of 200 do.
8 of 500 do.	56 of 100 do.

and many others, all free from deduction.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the Will annexed, to the Estate of ASA ELLIS, late of *Cambridge*, in the county of Middlesex, Trader, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs: And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same,—and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment, to JOHN WILLIAMS, *Adm'r with the Will annexed.*

Cambridge, June 8th, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN HAWES, late of Dorchester, in the county of Norfolk, Gentleman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to ABNER LORING, *Executor.*

Dorchester, July 10th, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of FRANCIS BLANCHARD late of Wenham, in the county of Essex, Esq. deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the Estate of the said Francis Blanchard, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment, to SAM'L P. GARDNER, *Exec'r.*

Boston, July 10th, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber is duly qualified to settle the Estate of SARAH GOMMER, (of late *Sarah Chase*) of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and all persons having demands against the Estate, are called upon to exhibit the same,—and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

JAMES CHASE, Jun.

* *At Ross, Hanna's*, *opposite the Alms-House, West-Boston*, July 10th, 1813.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. *Samuel Holten*, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Essex, to examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH FOLLENSBEE, late of Salisbury, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and we shall attend that service at the house of *Joshua Follensbee*, in said town of Salisbury, on the first Monday of July, August and September next, from 3 o'clock to 5, on each of said days.

THOMAS BOARDMAN, } Commissioners.
DAVID CURRIER, }

Salisbury, March 1, 1813.

TO be LET—a three story Dwelling House, situated in Portland-Street. *Also*—Two Brick Houses, situated near the Market, and possession given the 22d of July. For terms apply to *Hale & Rogers*, No. 9, Market-Square. july 10

TO be LET, a Dwelling House in Union-Street, in good repair, having an excellent well of Water, paved Yard, with a brick Work Shop—Rent $150 per ann.; with security for quarterly payment. Apply at shop No. 10, said street. july 10

Bank Bills Found.

FOUND on Wednesday last, 2 Bank Bills—the owner by proving property and paying charges, may receive the same, by applying at the Centinel Counting Room. july 10

Cotton and Naval Stores.

TWO hundred bales Sea-Island, New-Orleans and Upland Cotton; 2000 bbls Tar and Turpentine, in shipping order, for sale by

july 10 E. CRANE, jun No. 2, India-wharf.

Cotton Cambrics.

SIXTY pieces 6-4 *COTTON CAMBRICS*—for sale at No. 35, Broad-street. july 10

For Milliners.

ONE case Marly, containing 60 rolls, answering every purpose of Milinett, and much superior; 1 case covered Bonnett Wire, 86 gross. Also, 2 bales excellent retailing India Cottons, just received and for sale at No. 2, Cornhill Square, by BLISS & WHITE. july 9

Prizes above 15 Dollars,

DRAWN in the *Internal Navigation Lottery* on the 16th day of the drawing.

Of $100—No's 3243, 1952.——Of $50—No's 6230, 9958, 29225.——Of $20—No's 32448, 2229, 14719, 27718.—*Capital Prizes now in the Wheel, to wit*—

1 of $50,000	3 of $5000
1 of 20,000	12 of 1000
3 of 10,000	19 of 500

☞ Tickets $12—Quarters $3 12. Those who wish to adventure for the above Prizes, will please to call on

BRIDGE & RENOUF,

No. 79, State-Street, *Who have for sale*,

TICKETS AND QUARTERS,

in *Plymouth Beach Lottery*, containing the following Prizes, viz.—

One Prize of 15,000 Dollars!

4 of $1000	80 of $ 50
8 of $ 500	100 of $ 20
10 of $ 200	200 of $ 10
60 of $ 100	5500 of $ 7

Correct Lists of the Drawing of the Internal Navigation, and Plymouth Beach Lotteries, may be examined as above. july 10

Mrs. ARCHER,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has Removed from Pearl-Street, to *No. 1, Torrey's Buildings, Atkinson-Street*, The house formerly occupied by Mrs. *Brown*—where 6 or 8 Gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel BOARDING. *Likewise*—Gentlemen and Ladies from out of town that will favour her with their custom, will meet with every attention. july 10

LEFT by an elderly man, in some Shop, (the place not recollected, the person who left it being a stranger in town,) on Tuesday, an English silver WATCH, maker's name *Hope*; with a pinchbeck Seal and Key. The person in whose charge it was left, is requested to give information to Mr. *Henderson*, in Elm-street, No. 26, who will pay all expenses, and give the thanks of the owner. jy 10

An Excellent Family Horse,

FOR Sale an excellent family Chaise HORSE, only 6 years old. Not sold on account of any fault whatever.—Is of a bright bay color, and warranted sound. Apply at Mr. *Brigham's* Stable Broomfield's-Lane.

july 10

TO be LET—a commodious brick HOUSE, four stories high, and a convenient Shop in a pleasant part of the town, at a very low rent. Inquire of WILLIAM A. FALES, Suffolk Inns.

july 10

TO be LET, to a small family, in Centre-street, an end of a HOUSE, consisting of three rooms, with a privilege in a good well of Water, rain water Cistern, &c.—rent moderate. Inquire of *Joseph Adams*, Hancock-street. july 10

TO be LET—a three story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, near the centre of the town, containing seven small Rooms, with all the usual conveniences—Rent $180 per annum. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. tf july 7

STRAYED from the Subscriber in [illegible] MARE, [illegible] years old, Black mane and tail, square dock, a small star in the forehead, some hair worn off the rump with the crupper, thin in flesh, scar of a rowel in the Breast.—Whoever will take up said Mare, or give information to the subscriber in Roxbury, living at Capt. J. *Curtis's*, where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all legal charges paid by

Roxbury, July 1st, 1813 W. BERRY.

Boarders Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN and Lady can be accommodated in a very pleasant and healthy part of the town. Likewise, two or three Ladies or Gentlemen. Inquire at No. 6, Green-street, of Mrs. SAWYER. j 10

A MAN that can produce from $1000 to $2000, would be glad to join it with some active young man with the same amount, in some kind of business better than doing nothing. A line directed to W. L. H. and left at the Centinel Counting Room will be attended to. july 7

july 10

STOPT supposed to be Stolen, one black Hat, and one Straw do. a cloth Pelisse, a window Curtain, and a blue nankeen Jacket. Any person proving property, and paying for this advertisement, may have them again by applying to *B. C. Stevenson*, No. 4 Dorset's-Alley. july 10

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture, &c.

This Day, at 10 o'clock,

At J. Rogers' Office—9, Exchange-st.

A Variety of new and second-hand FURNITURE, &c. viz.—3 Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, dining and pembroke Tables, new and second-hand Chairs, brass Firesets, light Stands, Looking-Glasses, China, Glass and Crockery Ware, 1 lolling Chair, card Tables, brass Kettles, Iron Pots and Kettles, bake do, brass Candlesticks, Flat and Gridirons, Spiders, warming Pans, Toasters, Knives and Forks, iron Shovel and Tongs, fish Kettles, a lot of stone Jugs, coffee Mills, &c. &c. *Also*,

1 large book of Charts, 1 India Hammock, a lot of sheet Cork, silver Watches, &c. and a handsome Dirk, 1 bbl best French Spruce Yellow, 1 case patent Hats, portable Writing Desks, 1 box stone Inkstands, 17 pr. Boots, 1 elegant Naval Coat fit for a lieutenant or sailing master, and 1 pair silk velvet Pantaloons, &c.

At private sale, as above,

1 ps green silk Damask, silk Fringe and gimp Trimming.

Mare at Auction.

This Day, at 1 o'clock,

Corner of State and Kilby-streets,

A Bay MARE, 15 hands high, nine years old, good in saddle and harness—belongs to a gentleman leaving the country.

Charles Edwards, auct.

Dwelling-House in Lancaster.

Will be sold, on MONDAY, the 2d day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. On the premises,

A Handsome Dwelling-House, with brick ends, almost new, and in good repair—with a convenient Store near the same, with about half an acre of Land, situated in Lancaster, about one mile from the meeting-house, on the post-road to Greenfield; almost every convenience that could be wished for is attached to said premises. Conditions liberal. ☞ Any person inclined to purchase, will please to call on *Thomas* or *David Howe*, who will shew the situation, and give the conditions.

Lancaster, July 6, 1813.

AUCTION SALES.

This Day, at 11 o'clock,

At *Whitwell & Bond's* Office,

No. 5, Kilby-street,

5000 wt. Coffee, 2 hhds genuine Jamaica Rum, 2 pipes Madeira Wine, 20 casks Oil, 500 gallons Linseed Oil.

This Day, at half-past 11 o'clock,

At Philadelphia-Packet-wharf,

300 boxes Lemons, in excellent order. Conditions at sale.

Whitwell & Bond, auct'rs.

On Monday next, at 11 o'clock,

At D Spear's-wharf,

500 bushels excellent Rye, 160 qtls. Dumb Fish. Conditions at sale.

Whitwell & Bond, auct'rs

This Day, at 11 o'clock,

At J. Ripley's Office—3, India-street,

10 bales N. O. Cotton, 3 hhds Fish, a few bbls Whiskey, 20 kegs Tobacco

On Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock—*AS ABOVE*;

20 boxes Havana white Sugar.

On Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock,

In the Cellar of No 5, Exchange-street,

40 bbls old Strong Beer and Porter, suitable for present use, or to bring forward new brewed Malt Liquor. *Also*,

20 iron bound Beer Barrels. *J. Ripley*, auct.

On Thursday next, at 11 o'clock,

At No. 5, Central-street,

25 pipes Catalonia red Wine, without reserve. [illegible]

This Day, at 12 o'clock,

Opposite No. 51, Long-wharf,

50 bbls Philadelphia superfine, 10 do Baltimore Rye Flour, for family use; 7 do do Corn Meal; 12 hhds Jamaica and Grenada Rum, high proof and good quality.

This Day, at 12 o'clock,

Opposite No. 50, Long-wharf,

18 hhds. first quality Muscovado SUGAR. *James [illegible]*, auct.

Houses for Sale.

To be sold at Auction, on *Saturday*, [THIS DAY] at 10 o'clock, A.M.—on the premises—in pursuance of the last will of *Wm. White*, late of Boston, (Parker,) deceased,

ALL the right, title and interest said *White* died seized, of, in and to the DWELLING HOUSE or Tenement, in Essex-street, now occupied by Mr. *Lewis Bullard*—and also to the House or Tenement in Peck's-lane, so called, now occupied by Mrs. *Farron*. (*Signed*)

THOS. W. THOMPSON, *Executor.*

Boston, July 2d, 1813 *Nolen & Gridley*, auct'rs.

On Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock,

In State-street,

(If not previously sold at private sale,)

A Likely young Horse—sold for want of employ. Apply at Mr. *S*[illegible]'s Stable.

Marshal's Sale.

United States of America }
District of Massachusetts, ss. }

Pursuant to a Warrant from the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, I do hereby give this Public Notice, that I shall expose and sell at Public Auction, and to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 26th of July, inst. at 10 o'clock, A.M. The ship MARY-ANN, copper'd to the bends, about 181 tons, lying at Lewis' wharf, and also 3 casks WINE. The said ship and merchandize having been decreed good and lawful prize to the captors, and ordered to be sold for whom it may concern.

Dated at Boston, this 9th day of July, A.D. 1813.

MATTHEW CLARK, *Dep'y Marshal*

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
District of Massachusetts, ss. }

Pursuant to a Warrant from the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, I do hereby give this public notice, that I shall expose and sell at Public Auction, and to the highest bidder on MONDAY the 26th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at my Office, No. 18, Central-Wharf, within the town of Boston—the following Merchandize, to wit:—

SIX bags and trunks containing Hair Ribbons, Galloons, Lacings, Sewing Silks, Sarsnets Lustrings—(a more particular description of which articles may be seen at the Marshal's Office on the Saturday preceding the day of sale.)

The said Goods having been decreed forfeit for violation of law, and ordered to be sold for whom it may hereafter concern.

Dated at Boston, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1813.

MATTHEW CLARK, *Deputy Marshal.*

By order of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the Middle Circuit, will be sold at Auction, on MONDAY, the twenty-sixth day of July next, at 1 o'clock, P.M. On the premises,

SO much of the Real Estate of *Stephen Barrett*, late of Billerica, deceased, as will raise the sum of two thousand and fourteen dollars and forty-one cents, to pay his just debts, and incidental charges. One part of said Estate consisting of half an acre of Land, more or less, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn and Store, thereon standing—is situated on the great road leading from Chelmsford meeting-house to Boston and Salem, directly opposite to *Tho's Richardson's* Tavern-House. The above premises are admirably calculated for a Country Trader. Also, a lot of Land, containing nine acres, more or less, situated but a few rods from the above. Also, a Wood Lot, containing five acres, more or less, lying on the easterly side of the road leading from *Benjamin Davis'* to Billerica meeting-house. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, in Billerica.

JOSIAH BATCHELDER, *Adminis'r.*

Billerica, June 21, 1813.

Andover Bridge Shares for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Shares in *Andover Bridge*, viz.—No's 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 31, 64, 75, 85, 104, 128, 136, 146, 178, 183, 201 and 204, will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of July next, at the house of *Nathan Ames*, Innholder, in Andover, at two of the clock, in the afternoon of said day, unless the assessments due on each single share, with intervening charges, are paid to the Treasurer on or before that time.

JOHN KNEELAND, *Treasurer.*

Andover, june 7, 1813

Thompson's Island.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Exchange Coffee-House, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of July inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ONE undivided moiety or half part of that valuable Island called *Thompson's Island*, situated in Boston Harbor, about six miles from the town. The whole Island containing about 125 acres, well adapted to grazing or tillage. One third part of said moiety being the property of *Peter Oliver*, a person under guardianship—will be sold as aforesaid, by order of the Supreme Judicial Court.

june 19

THE FOUNT.

MR. RUSSELL,—I SEND you a few extracts from an "*Ode to Women*"—and which I trust will be more useful and agreeable to many of your fair readers than directions to make the *best rouge*, or the *most fashionable head-dress*.

EXTRACTS.

"THE nymph-like robe, the natural grace,
The smile, the native of the face,
Refinement without art;
The eye where pure affect on beams,
The tear from truth rness that streams,
The accents of the heart;

"The trembling frame, the living check,
Where, like the morning, blushes break
To crimson o'er the breast;
The look where sentiment is seen,
Fine passions moving o'er the mein,
And all the soul express;

"Your beauties these; with these you shine,
And reign on high by right divine,
The sovereigns of the world;
Then to your court the nations flow;
The Muse with flowers the path will strew,
Where Venus' car is hurl'd."

"At times, to veil is to reveal,
And to display is to conceal,
Mysterious are your laws!
The vision's finer than the view:
Her landscape Nature never drew
So fair as Fancy draws.

"A beauty carelessly betray'd,
Enamours more, than if display'd
All Woman's charms were given;
And o'er the bosom's vestal white,
The gauze appears a robe of light
That veils, yet opens Heaven."

"The Zone of *Venus*, he gently fine,
Is Nature's handy-work divine,
And not the web of Art;
And thus who wear it never know
To what enchanting charm they owe
The empire of the heart."

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

NO. X.

HOW many persons there are, respected for their general intelligence, who nevertheless appear to be ignorant of THEIR GOVERNMENT! Let us examine this highly interesting article, so indispensibly necessary to happiness—for without it we must inevitably be miserable. Suppose we submit our reason to the control of passion and appetite—and instead of a mild and dispassionate, adopt a severe and rigorous, discipline;—what are the consequences?—We become slaves to anger, violence, vice and ruin. On the contrary, we may always safely calculate, that if we cease to misconstrue on trifles, nor appear discomposed at accidents, nor reprove real faults in a passion; we shall quickly find the affairs of our household or our business much better conducted, and our own breasts more tranquil and happy.—He that is master of himself is Greater than the mighty. Though his body should be in prison or in chains, his mind is free;—and he exercises within himself, a most noble sovereignty. On the other hand, the monarch, who glitters on his throne, and has the power of life and death over millions of men, is himself a slave, if he gives up the reins of self-government. History, ancient and modern, has *called many* LITTLE men *great*. The fact is, no man is truly *great*, who does not govern himself; but he *is* great, however he may be circumstanced, who uniformly and strictly maintains self-government. Would you obtain the honor of a conqueror?—The field is open—Conquer your unruly passions and appetites, and lay these rebels prostrate at the feet of reason.—It is the most noble conquest. Would you be a ruler?—Govern yourself—Be the commandant of your own garrison. Would you be happy yourself, and allow others to be happy also? Let self-government give direction to your conduct. This kind of authority (and it is in the power of every one to exercise it), is equally necessary, useful and honorable—Hence the wise man remarked, "*He that ruleth his own spirit is better than the mighty.*"

OBITUARY.

DIED]—In Fayetteville, (N.C.) Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. *Paris J. Tillinghast*, formerly of Providence.——In Baltimore, 24th ult. Capt. STEPHEN D. TURNER, of this town.——In New-York, SILAS TALBOT, Esq. late Captain in the U. S. Navy.——In Groton, (Con.) JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq. Æt. 78.—In Providence, SAMUEL BUTLER, Esq. Æt. 85;—HON. JOHN DORRANCE, Æt. 61.——In North-Kingston, Mr. JOHN HAZARD, Æt. Æt. 67.——In Townsend, (Vt.) 20th ult. Capt. EZRA HOLDBROOK, Æt. 69; leaving a widow, 6 children, and many near friends to lament his death.—In Wilmington, Mr. JAMES WILCOX, Æt. 70, and his eldest son (JONA.) Æt. 41.—— In Newlane, TIMOTHY CATTLE, Esq. of Wilmington.——In Bennington, Mrs EXTER, wife of Gen. *David Robinson*, Æt. 53: Mr. DAVID HAYNES, Æt. 62.——In Great-Barrington, Hon. SAMUEL BARROW, a respectable physician, Æt. 37.——In Boothbay, Mrs. RACHEL, wife of *R. T. Knight*, Esq. Æt. 43.——In N. Bedford, Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr *Z. Booth*, Æt. 23

DIED]—In Rhinebeck, (N.Y.) 2nd ult. in the 21st year of his age, Mr. JOHN R. SPRAGUE, a member of the senior class of Harvard College.—If the opinion of classmates be any standard, by which to estimate the character of a young man, we possess most unequivocal proofs of the worth of *Schuyler*. The time which he spent at the University, was sufficient to have developed a character far more dark and intricate than his; when however it terminated, we venture to assert, *it left him no enemy*. Neither was this the result of indifference, for though none could have thought of him with malice, yet none would have spoken of him with contempt; nor was it merely because "he could contribute to the hilarity of the wassail hour, or partake with equal gust the favorite amusement," for qualities of this sort, though they might have introduced him to the society of a few, would never have secured him the esteem of all the various characters which compose a University. *Schuyler* possessed qualities to command respect as well as those to conciliate love. His disposition was so amiable that he would never have harbored designs injurious to anyone; at the same time it was so open and candid that none could have suspected him of designs which he did not entertain. He possessed an unaffected generosity of temper which from the first moment of acquaintance, forbade distrust, and declared, longer than words, that nothing uttered in his presence, would be mistaken by envy or misrepresented by malice. As his heart was benevolent, and as the situation of his family had rendered him familiar with polished society, he was of course polite in his manners and gentlemanlike in his deportment. With his manners and address he could have gained access to any circle; with his disposition he could have secured friends wherever known. But [illegible] well as we deem our praises [illegible] virtuous and intelligent, endowed with talents [illegible] most respectable sort, and well improved by [illegible] extensive intercourse with the world, [illegible] young man could look forward upon life with [illegible] ground to expect more than *Schuyler* [illegible] his connexions, his fortune, his numerous and warm [illegible] but above all, his own character seemed to [illegible] a right to calculate upon happi[illegible] the possibility to some. But notwithstanding [illegible] ties thus contributed to bind him to life, [illegible] unperceived which was to dissolve those [illegible] to it with composure, and beheld [illegible] bright prospects gradually overcast [illegible] shades of death.

Proprietary Branch of Soda and Mineral WATERS—*Removed.*

MORE conveniently to accommodate the Ladies and Gentlemen at the westerly and northerly parts of the town, and the Public generally, the subscriber has *removed* from No. 7, Cornhill-square to

No. 32, HANOVER-STREET,

second door from Court-street, and directly opposite Concert-Hall—where a Room is now opened, with convenient separate apartments, for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may find it convenient to partake of the Waters at the Fountain.

As a cooling, healthy and cheering Beverage, those only are competent judges, who have tasted and experienced their exhilarating effects.

☞Personal attendance from 5 o'clock, in the morning, until 10, in the evening by

SARGENT ROGERS, *Prop'r's Agent.*

N. B.—Cash paid for a few Soda Jugs. 3ith 3

Christian Disciple, No. 2.

THIS Day published, by CUMMINGS & HILLIARD, No. 1, *CORNHILL*,—

The CHRISTIAN DISCIPLE, No. 2, for *June.*

CONTENTS.

Obligations of christians to love one another—Extract from the life of Dr. Doddridge—Address to the Editors—Extract from Dr. Price's dissertation on prayer—On mistakes of the terms of acceptance with God—Illustrations of passages of scripture—On humility in the investigation of christian truth—Heresy, as it has been understood—Extracts expressive of christian charity—Instructive anecdotes—*Poetry*, The death of the righteous—*Intelligence*, Napoleon and Pope—Letter from India—Editorial Notice.

Subscribers who have not received the first number are requested to call or send for them. june 12

Published,

AND for sale at *Manning & Loring's*, No. 2, Cornhill; at *C. Williams'*, No. 8, State-street; and at *A. Brown's*, Charlestown, price 25 cents, viz.

Letters to the author of "*Bible News*"—wherein, excluding controversy, the design is to show that the Scriptures do not fail to declare the very *mode* of Messiah's Soushipas *implying* and *proving* his true Divinity. *Also*, that his *real* Divinity is certified in God's word, as forcibly and plainly as human language and the natural sublimity of the subject could have admitted. june 19

Courts Martial and Military Law.

T. B. WAIT & CO. will speedily put to press, "A Treatise on Courts Martial and Military Law. Containing an explanation of the principles which govern Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry, under the authority of an individual State, and of the United States, in war and peace. Also, the Powers and Duties of individuals in the Army, Nevy, and Militia; and the punishments to which they may be liable, respectively, for violations of duty. Together with the necessary forms for calling, assembling and organizing Courts Martial, and all other proceedings of said Courts.—By ISAAC MALTBY, Brigadier General in the Fourth Massachusetts Division, and author of Elements of War

Contents.—Chapter I. The objects of Courts Martial—their general powers and duties. II—Calling, assembling and organizing Courts Martial. III—Persons eligible as members of Courts Martial. IV—Persons amendable to Courts Martial. V—Of Evidence. VI—Of Pleas. VII—Proceedings of Courts Martial.—VIII—Sentence of Courts Martial. IX—Execution of Sentence. X—Judge Advocate. XI—Marshal. XII—Arrests. XIII—Appeals. XIV—Courts of Inquiry. XV—Individual powers of certain officers respecting Courts Martial. XVI—Proceedings of Courts Martial cognizable by the civil court. Personal amenability of any member of a Court Martial to the civil power.

Appendix.—No. 1. Rules and Articles of War of the United States at large. No. 2—Rules and Articles of War of Massachusetts. No. 3—Rules and Articles for the Navy. No. 4—Orders of the War Department to operate during the war. No. 5—Navy Department.—No. 6—Regulations respecting pay, clothing, rations.

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"This treatise was originally undertaken, in compliance with the solicitations of military gentlemen; and solely with a view to the militia. In the prosecution of the work, it was frequently necessary to refer to the acts and articles of war of the United States.—The State laws and those of the United States, the duties of the regular soldier and the citizen soldier, were so blended, it was determined to bring the whole subject under consideration. The militia man is indeed deeply interested in *all* its details, being liable to the same pains and penalties, and to the same rules and regulations, by the articles war, as the individual of the regular army. Besides this *personal interest*, which every militia officer has at stake, in those discussions, there is also a *public interest* involved. He owes certain duties to the public, as a member of a court martial, for which he ought always to be qualified, and by his knowledge of the duties, be able to facilitate the proceedings of courts martial; and not by his want of information, to clog and impede their proceedings, to the injury of the public and every individual concerned. If officers will give themselves the necessary information, those disagreeable delays, so frequently witnessed at courts martial, will be avoided; the property of the government saved; erroneous decisions less frequent; and a more prompt and strict justice done, both to the accused, and to the government.

"Having varied the original design; the work has been completed with a reference to *all* our national forces, the principles being alike applicable to the naval and military departments. The author is not without hope, therefore, that the work as now presented, will be found interesting and useful, not only to the militia, but to the army and navy of the United States.

"Considering the existing circumstances of the country as a belligerent; when every individual attached to the army and navy, may be arraigned before a military tribunal; and the militia (at call) equally exposed to the operations of military law; the author believes this attempt, at the present moment, will be duly estimated; especially as no treatise on this subject has been *written* in America."

It is particularly requested that the subscriptions for the above work may be returned to the publishers by the first day of September next.

CONDITIONS.—The work will be printed on good paper, and will contain at least 300 pages octavo. Price to subscribers, *one dollar* and *seventy-five* cents, in boards, and *two dollars* neatly bound and lettered, to be paid on delivery. To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced. ☞Those who obtain 8 subscribers, and become responsible, will be entitled to one book gratis.

june 16



Patent Account-Book Manufactory.

ANDREW J. ALLEN, No 66, *State-street*, continues to manufacture (equal to any imported) Patent Steel-spring backed Ledgers, Journals, Wastes, Cash Books, with or without *Russia Bands*.

On hand...A large assortment of Patent Account Books; Memorandum do.—Together with every article in the Stationary Line. 3m may 5

Pocket Book Lost.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the 18th ult. a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK containing thirty-five dollars in cash and about three hundred dollars in Notes and about 160 dollars on account. Whoever will deliver the thieves shall receive *TEN DOLLARS REWARD*—or *Five Dollars* for the Pocket-Book and Papers. WM. LUND.

TO BE LET—a brick STORE, in Schoolstreet. Apply at No. 4, Brimmer's T. june 26

Black Gallo[illegible] and Lustring Ribbons

HENRY WOOD, Nos. 5 and 6, Cornhill-square has just received,

800	pieces black Galloons,	No. 1-2,
1600	do. do.	do. 3-4,
600	do. do.	do. 1,
750	do. do.	do. 2,
200	do. do.	do. 3,
200	do. pound Ribbons,	do. 3-4,
1500	do. Lustring do. assorted from No. 2 to 12.	

On Hand—A good assortment of Silk and Cotton Goods. june 23

Ribbons, Gloves, &c.

ONE case black and green Lustring Ribbons,
1 do do fringed do do
60 doz extra long assorted colored Kid Gloves,
200 do Tapes from 11 to 25,
100 gross gilt and plated Vest Buttons,
A few pieces elegant figured Marseilles Quilting, for sale by NATH'L G. CARNES, No. 21, State-street. june 23

Hats, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c.

CALEB HARTSHORN, No. 8, Court-street, has for sale,

Mens' black Hats, of the 1st, 2d, and 3d, quality, from the Bonoo Hat Manufactory	Do brown do.
	Do Camels-hair do do.
	Mens' drab do do.
	Do black Elastic do do.
Youths' do do do do.	Do do. Russia do.
Mens' nap do do.	Do white and black Willow do.
Youths' and Boys' do do.	
Boys' drab English do.	Do black Silk do.
Do dreb, green under do do.	Boys' Morocco do.

GLOVES.

Mens' Grenoble Kid Gloves,	Mens' Beaver do.
	Ladies' Beaver do.
Do Doe-skin do.	Do Dogskin do.

UMBRELLAS.

Silk and cotton Umbrellas; Parasons, of various prices

MOROCCO.

Real red Morocco,	Black Roan Skins.
Do yellow do	

The above, he offers on as good terms as he purchased in Boston. 6w june 12

Italian Crapes.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW, No. 7, Cornhill, has just opened, 1 case of real Italian Crapes, *viz.*

36 pieces	black,	8 pieces	white,
2	do green,	2 do	lilac,
8	do do,	2 do	citizen.

Also—2 pieces black Spenchows,
4 do Canton Crapes,
1 do do Barsarets,
1 do do Handkerchiefs,
1 do colored Sarsnets,
50 dozen women's short Kid Gloves,
60 do men's do do do. j 3

French Laces.

JOHN SWETT, No. 9, Kilby-Street, has for sale—One trunk of rich French LACES—*viz.*

White Thread Laces—black Silk Laces—black and white Lace Veils—Vandikes—Caps—Gipseys—Chemisetts—neck Ridkts.—Shawls—Scarfs—Mantles, &c &c. —The above Laces will be sold at reduced prices, for the purpose of selling a concern. june 12

Doming, Jarves,

No. 11, Cornhill, Offers for sale,

FIVE hundred pieces No. 1-2, 500 do. 3-4, and 500 do. 1, Galloons, of all colors; 1000 ps. Lustring and Satin Ribbons; 500 do. elegant Fringe; 50 doz. ladies' cotton Hose, at reduced prices. June 27

Clapp & Nichols,

No. 3 STATE-STREET,

HAVE Removed from No. 67, Cornhill, to No. 3, State-Street—where they have added to their former Stock, a general assortment of fashionable and seasonable GOODS, viz:

Black and blue best superfine French Broadcloths;

Black, blue, regent brown, mix'd olive, green, olive mix'd, steel mix'd, clergy gray, London smoak, and various shades of drab } *Superfine London Broadcloths;*

Black, blue, dark mix'd, light, olive, steele rib, dun drabs, of different shades, scarlet, white, and buff } *Double mill'd and single superfine West of England Cassimeres;*

Black, blue; dark mix'd, light, do. drabs, plains, and ribb'd white, for military, } *Stockinetts, and Berlin Cords;*

English, French and India silk Florentines, superfine, white, and fancy marseilles, white Jeans, fancy silk velvets, for } *Vestings;*

1 dozen best English made Buckskin Small Clothes; Webb's and Suoford's Suspenders, silk and cotton;

Military.—Superfine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, gilt and plated Army and Navy Buttons. *ALSO*—

1 suit of full laced Uniform, suitable for a Colonel or Major in the State's infantry, which is for sale for less than half the cost.

A general assortment of Military and Navy Trimmings. Uniforms of every description, made as usual. june 12 3m

SILK HOSE, &c.

HORNS & SMITH, No. 34, MARLBORO'-STREET, have just received two cases Silk Hose, containing 12 dozen women's } WHITE,
16 do. men's }
8 do. women's } BLACK,
44 do. men's }

of various qualities and sizes, which they offer for sale by wholesale or retail. They have also for sale, a good assortment of Women's plain white, black, slate and nankeen coloured Cotton Hose;

Do. with open and embroidered Clocks;
Misses white, black and slate colored do.
Men's plain and ribb'd white, unbleached, mixed and black do.
Do with embroidered Clocks;
Men's white, unbleached and mixed Cotton Socks
Children's white and colored cotton Ancle Socks with ribb'd tops;
White Cotton Caps;
Gentlemen's Leather and Cotton Gloves; and an assortment of worsted and woolen Hose.

2m apr 24

To Purchasers of Lumber.

FOR Sale, on Dover Landing, N.H.
By WM C. FROST,
6000 red oak hhd Shooks; without heads,
200 do do warranted—r.o. hhd Shooks, with heads,
20000 feet sab Oak—400 M fine Shingles,
80 M fine Clapboards—30 M fine pine Boards.
Any person wishing to purchase the above will please to apply to Capt. ANDREW PEIRCE, Dover, N.H. june 12

Notice.

NATHAN EATON informs his friends and the public, that he has formed a connexion in business with Mr. SHEPHERD SIMONDS, and in future, business will be transacted under the firm of

EATON & SIMONDS.

At No. 16, Ann-street—who have for sale, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of the first quality, for retailing. Also, 1000 pair women's and misses' Morocco Shoes, for the southern market; 3000 lb. Sole Leather; 1000 lb. Gum Arabic; 300 Trunks, various sizes; 200 reams wrapping Paper. *Wanted*—1000 pair men's fine and thick Leather Shoes. j. 2

Nurse Child Wanted.

A YOUNG Married Woman, with a good breast of Milk, wishes to take a Child to Nurse. Satisfactory recommendations can be given. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. june 30

Pot and Pearl Ashes.

CASH paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes by BENJA. RICH, No. 26, India-wharf. june 26

Duck, Fish, Oil, &c.

FOR Sale at No. 8, Foster's-wharf—Russia and Ravene Duck; half Duck and Sheetings; English Cod Fish, in hhds.; Scale Fish, in tierces; 40 bbls. Liver Oil; 1 case Calcutta Indigo; 4 hhds. excellent Hams; 1 double and 2 single Jack Screws; American Cordage. *Also, as above,*

The Sch. MARSTRAND, 103 tons burthen, high deck, a good vessel and well found. june 12

French Goods, Nankins, &c.

FOR SALE, by R. G. SHAW, No. 53, State-Street a few packages of French Silk Goods, consisting of Gloves, Hose, Lustrings, &c.—A few cases of colored China Satins;—3000 ps Nankins, first chop; 6000 Gunny Bags, and a few bales Crash. Also, an Invoice of Calcutta Goods.

Cash advanced on Goods consigned for sale.
Bills on New-York and Baltimore. june 12

Liverpool Blown Salt,

FOR Sale by D. SWIFT, No. 9, South Side of the Merket-House. june 12

Fresh Flour,

JOHN BAKER, No 14, Long-wharf, has for sale, 300 bbls superfine FLOUR, fresh, and of a quality suitable for family use. june 12

Redfield & Beers,

No. 5, Long-wharf, Have for sale,

EIGHT hundred lbs. fine green Coffee, entitled to double debenture—1000 lbs. Cassia,
20 chests Hyson Tea,
10000 lbs fine Card Wire, from 28 to 33,
2000 lbs. Card Wire, No. 57,
50 bbls. Philadelphia superfine Flour,
100 pieces first quality Russia Duck,
60 pieces second quality Russia Duck,
200 pieces Russia Sheetings—100 do. Revens Duck
80 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
400 boxes Mould Candles,
100 bbls. Mess,
500 bbls No. 2, } BEEF;
50 bbls. No. 1,
150 kegs Manufactured Tobecco,
15 hhds. Whiting—22 boxes Havana white Sugar,
10 hhds. refined Sugar. june 9

Block-Tin, Salmon, &c.

WALTER & MILLER, No. 36, Long-wharf, offer for sale

40 pig. Block-Tin,
20 tierces Pickled Salmon, and
20 bbls. do. inspected in this port, and a few pipes Old Catalonia Wine. june 9

Teas, Iron Wire, &c.

JUST received, and for sale by ABRAHAM WOOD, No. 1, D. Spear's-wharf—50 quarter chests (40 lbs. each) Hyson Skin Tea; 1 hhd. Iron Wire, No. 20 to 22. *Also, on hand,*

Superfine Flour, in half bbls.; few bbls. fine Upland Cotton; Wrapping, Writing and Printing Paper; English Mustard, in bottles; Shad and Mackerel; 200 boxes Brown Soap; 65 doz. warranted Sutton Scythes; Cutton and Wool Cards, and Card Wire. *Wanted*—10,000 yards best quality Tow Cloth. june 9

Cotton and Naval Stores.

E. CRANE, Jr. No. 2, India-wharf, has for sale—200 bales Sea Island, New-Orleans and Upland Cotton; few zeroons Brazil ditto. *Also,*

2000 bbls. Tar and Turpentine, and a few hhds. Georgia Tobacco. june 25

Corn, Rye, Canal Wood, &c.

A FEW hundred bushels of excellent Corn and Rye in good order: oak and pine Canal Wood by the range. *Also*, Bbls fresh Flour, Rye and Indian Meal, fresh ground for family use, and sold by weight;—with a general assortment of W. I. GOODS—for sale by EBEN. SMITH, Mill-Pond-street, near Charles-River-Bridge.

☞Storage as above for Grain, &c. on reasonable terms, where it can be received and delivered by Water or Land. tf june 32

Twenty Packages Hardware,

AT No. 50, Broad-street—A consignment of Hard ware, now opening and offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers—among which are, tin'd and plated Saddlery; tin'd iron Spoons; Brass Cocks, Thumb Latches, Gimblets, Iron Candlesticks, W. M. Buttons Japanned Ware, Awls, Shoe-Tacks, Flints, Wood-Screws, Curry-Combs, Smith's Vices; Locks of all descriptions; Worsted, Linen and Draper Webb.

Iron—100 bundles Sheet Iron, some of which is very thick, for doors—200 boxes Tin Plates—6 by 8 and 7 by 9, Crown GLASS. june 12

Crockery Ware.

WATERSON & PRAY.

SIGN OF THE LEOPARD UNION-STREET,

HAVE for sale, two hundred crates Liverpool Ware, well calculated for the Country—Also, a few hhds. blue printed Tea Sets.—They continue to repack ware at short notice, in the best manner. They have also four hundread bushels Juniper Berries, which they would exchange for other Merchandize. may 29 tf

Removal.

BENJAMIN B. APPLETON, informs his friends and the Public that he has removed from No. 26, Union-street to No 16, Cornhill, the Store lately occupied by John Marshall, and formerly by Abr. Bastin; and having purchased the Stock of the said Marshall, has now for Sale a complete assortment of Hard Ware Goods, on the best terms. 6w may 5

REMOVAL.

NATH'L NIEL G. CARNES, has removed from the Chambers over No. 3, (south side) Court-street, to No. 21, State-Street, two doors below the State Bank. june 19

Important to Clothiers!

THE Subscribers take this method to inform the Public, and Clothiers in particular, of the complete and successful operation of *Stillman's* Patent Machines for Shearing Woolen Cloth, desiring those who are in want of Machines for that purpose, not to purchase until they have at least examined one of those. One principal reason of the great superiority of these Machines is that the runner or moving part of the shears is composed of a number of little blades, which are gently borne down with small springs, and although they admit of sharp edges which cut the nap as keen as sheep-shears, yet they are so light that if they catch the cloth, they will immediately buff and jump over it. Their construction is also very simple and of course less liable to want repair, and shears may be grouned and kept in order by any common workman.

The above Machines are constantly for sale by Mr. WILLIAM TILESTON, Agent at Boston, where Certificates of their importance may be seen—and also by the subscribers at Westerly, (R. I.) where all orders will be punctually attended to.

JEDIDIAH W KNIGHT, } *Agents for the*
JOSEPH STILLMAN, Jr. } *Patentee.*
Westerly, (R. I.) June 26, 1815. [law6w]

B. Andrews,

CONTINUES to transact Business as usual at No. 4, Union-Street, in the Chambers over Messrs *Henry Swift & Co.* and has for sale, a general assortment of HARD WARES at wholesale only.

A constant supply of American Wire, from No. 1 to 32, of approved quality from the Newton Wire Manufactory. *Also*, English Card Wire—No. 26 to 32. june 9

NOTICE.

SAMUEL TORREY of Boston, son of *Wm. Torrey*, of Menham, County of Worcester, has been authorized by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to take the name of

June 26 SAMUEL DAVENPORT TORREY.

Malden Bridge.

THE Proprietors of *Malden Bridge*, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, in Boston, on Monday 19th July inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place, a punctual attendance is requested.

july 3 WM. CLELAND, *Props. Clerk.*

Copartnership Dissolved.

WE hereby give notice that we are no longer to be considered Partners in the firm of

PETER STUBS & CO.

of St. Andrews, in the Province of New-Brunswick, nor will we be accountable for the payment of any bills drawn by that firm.

As witness our hands, at Liverpool, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Signed in presence of us,
J. A. BRESN,
E. C. MELLENUX.

C. LOGAN,
SAM'L LENOX,
WILLIAM WELSH.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. To Josiah Marshall and others, heirs at law of Isaac Marshall late of Billerica, in the County of Middlesex; Gentleman, deceased, and to all others concerned in the estate of the said deceased—*Greeting.*

WHEREAS a certain Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, has been presented for probate to the Hon. JAMES PRESCOTT, Esquire, Judge of Probate of wills and for granting letters of administration in and for the said County of Middlesex, by Isaac Marshall, the Executor therein named.—You are therefore hereby cited to appear before the said Judge, at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the last Tuesday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.

And you, the aforenamed Isaac Marshall, Executor as aforesaid, accordingly are hereby *Ordered* to serve this citation, by giving personal notice thereof to all persons concerned in said estate, living within thirty miles of the said Court, fourteen days, at least, previous thereto; and notifying all others interested therein, by causing a true copy hereof to be inserted three weeks successively in the public newspaper, called the *Columbian Centinel*, published in Boston by Benjamin Russell, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the said 1st Tuesday of August, and to make due return hereof, with your doings therein, unto said Court.

Witness the said *James Prescott*, Esquire, Judge of Probate aforesaid, under his seal official, at Cambridge the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

JAMES PRESCOTT, *Judge of Probate.*

House in Cambridge.

TO be LET—the House and Out-houses, formerly occupied by Maj. *Brattle*, near Cambridge Meeting-House.—The rent will be very moderate to a genteel family. Apply at No. 36, Pond-street. j 25

TO be Let—Part or the whole of the Fire Proof Brick Store, No 95, Court-street, nearly opposite the Old Court-House—one of the best stands in said street for English Goods, or any other kind of business. Inquire at said store. j 26

TO be LET—A convenient Dwelling HOUSE in Roxbury, with 3 acres of Land, and a number of Fruit Trees thereon, it being within 4 miles of Boston. *Also*, a Pew in the Rev. Dr. *Porter's* Meeting-House.—Immediate possession will be given. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE HOWE, Sea-Street, Boston. june 23

TO be LET, one half of a Dwelling House, situated in Belknap-street, calculated for a small family. Inquire of JOSEPH POWELL, Cambridge-street, at the corner of Russell-street. July 3

TO BE LET—A very convenient brick Dwelling HOUSE, in Pinckney-Street. Inquire at WM C. AALWIN's Office, Roger's-Buildings. july 3

TO be LET—in Columbia-Street, a genteel HOUSE, 4 stories high, consisting of ten rooms, and having an Aqueduct, and good well of water. Inquire of ELDAD BROWN, Warren-street. July 3

TO be LET—a convenient Tenement in Bratle-Square.—Rent $220 per annum. Apply to *Josiah Blanchard*, on the premises, or to *I. Winslow*, Long-wharf. july 3

TO be LET—the lower part and Cellar of Store No. 2, Long-wharf.

Also—A small Tenement of one Room and Chamber, suitable only for a small family.

Likewise—A large upper Chamber, 40 by 30 feet, has been used as a Cabinet Maker and Chair Maker's Shop, but would suit for a variety of other manufactories. Inquire of WM. LITTLE, Store No. 2, Long-wharf. ☞Cash advanced on Goods consigned for sale—and Goods taken on Storage. july 3

TO be LET, a large convenient Brick HOUSE, in Dorchester, containing three Parlours, two Kitchens and five Chambers, Wood-House, Barn, good Water, with about one acre of Ground, and a number of fruit Trees, being very handsomely situated, and suitable for two families—the estate lately occupied by *Joseph N. Howe*, Esq. *Also for sale*, 20 3-4 acres of LAND, in Brookline, with a large Barn thereon, and a large number of fruit Trees, being a very handsome situation for a Summer residence, having a view of Boston and its harbour. For further particulars inquire of JOHN PEIRCE, in South-street, Boston. june 26

FRANCIS' Intelligence Office,

No. 3, DEVONSHIRE-STREET,

WANTED to hire, a small genteel HOUSE, with Out-Houses, with from 5 to 10 acres of good Land, in the vicinity of Boston, it being on some public road; who has such a situation may hear of a good tenant by applying as above. *To be Let*—Two convenient pleasant Chambers in Federal-Street, with other conveniences. A Young Woman with the best recommendations, wishes a situation in a genteel family to do the sewing. july 3

Situation Wanted.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family to do the Sewing, or as Housekeeper. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. july 3

FRANCIS' INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 3, Devonshire-Street—

A YOUNG WOMAN with the best recommendations, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family, as a Chamber-Maid, or to do the work of a small family—apply as above, where Domestics, with good characters may obtain places. ☞Substitutes may be had for the Drafted Militia in Boston. june 26

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

POLITICAL.....MERCANTILE.....*and*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printed on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS—*by* WILLIAM BURDICK—*for* BENJAMIN RUSSELL, *the EDITOR and PROPRIETOR—at the Office in* DEVONSHIRE-STREET, *adjacent to* STATE-STREET, *and in the rear of the* EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

JULY.		R. ☉ S.		R. ☾ S.		Full Sea.	
10	Saturday.	4	32	3	2	13	9 15
11	Sunday.	4	33	3	2	56	10 4
12	Monday.	4	33	3	4	39	10 53
13	Tuesday.	4	34	3	●Rise.		11 44